The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEW PAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 44. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1873.

Statistics on the Crops of the United States.

The preparation of the report of the condition of the crops of the United States has been commenced at the Agricultural Department. It will embrace information for the months of August and September, and will be ready in about ten days. The statistical information received from the hundreds of correspondents of the Department has not yet been sufficiently collated to enable the Statistician to form an approximation. All the cereal crops, however, in the forthcoming report will be estimated. The average will, it is thought, be fair, with a large increase of acreage.

The Cotton Worm.

which performed its destructive labors most industriously in August, has been making itself seriously felt in some sections. To what extent the general crop has been effected can only be approximated after all the reports are compared.

Rye and Wheat Crop.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is giving great attention to the subject of rye. This crop, he says, has almost entirely disappeared in Pennsylvania. Thirty years ago it was almost a staple. The statistics of the Department show that the average wheat production per acre in the United States is seriously falling off. The constantly increasing acreage keeps up and enlarges the aggregate annual returns, so that the country is falling into the fatal error of giving little or no attention to the yield per acre. The Commissioner thinks that rye is one of the most valuable crops for rotation, and states as a rule five successive crops of wheat aggregate less than three rotated with two crops of rye. He deprecates the system of stubbling, that is plowing under the stubble of one crop and following it with another. The Commissioner is in hopes of awakening the farmers of the United States where rye can be successfully grown to an appreciation of this important question. Information is being freely disseminated and great attention is being given to the accumulation and distribution of seeds of the best varieties.

A Denial Forced.

The friends of Secretary Delano say that they are authorized to deny that the Secretary is in Ohio working for the Senatorial succession from that State. The Secretary will return here in a few days.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1873.

A Purchase of Newspapers for the United States Library.

The Librarian of the Library of the United States has effected the purchase of the Savannah *Republican*, 126 volumes from 1802 to 1873. The paper was semi-weekly, till 1807, a weekly till 1817, after which it was daily during the fall and winter and tri-weekly in summer. In 1849 it became a daily throughout the year, and became a morning paper. A short time since it was consolidated with the Savannah *Advertiser*. At first the paper was conservative, and supported Jackson in 1828, but went over to the Whig party during his administration. It opposed secession, but subsequently allied itself with the destinies of the State of Georgia. In 1864 it was seized by Gen. Sherman and sold to parties who ran it in the interest of the government. After the war it became conservative, and was sold out at auction in 1868. This purchase adds another valuable contribution to the already extensive newspaper branch of the library. Mr. Spofford is negotiating for other accessories of the same sort.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1873.

Information received here shows that the meeting of the Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at Cumberland on Wednesday, September 10th, will be one of the most important held since the opening of the canal, nearly half a century ago. One of the directors states that he has received a number of letters on the subject from persons interested in the work. The whole subject of the extension of the canal from Cumberland to the Ohio will be discussed. This interest is not confined to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, but extends to the whole State of Maryland. The success of artificial water routes for certain classes of freights is best illustrated in the Erie Canal. The whole subject of discussion whether or not to make that free, paying only a nominal toll. The business of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is annually increasing, and is living up to nine hundred thousand tons, with a western revenue $263,781 20.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds it impracticable to consummate the transfer of the Louisville and Portland Canal from its present owners to the United States, in compliance with the act of Congress based upon the terms specified in the act passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. The government of the United States is required to pay all liabilities, but as the bonds do not mature for some years, it will require additional legislation before these conditions can be complied with.

Trans-Continental Canal Navigation.

Among the various schemes submitted to the Senate Committee on Commerce relative to the seaboard, is the following comprehensive system of trans-continental canal navigation.

A project for improving the internal system of communication between the several States and Territories of the United States, and for the more general and comprehensive system of canals and slack-water navigation for connecting the headwaters of the several navigable rivers flowing to the Atlantic coast with those flowing into the Pacific ocean, is as follows, viz:

1. By uniting the headwaters or tributaries of the Mississippi river with the Red river of the North, and hence by the navigable rivers in the British territory to the Yukon and Mackenzie rivers, or other navigable rivers of the north.

2. By uniting the headwaters of the Missouri river or its tributaries with the Columbia river, either entirely within our own possessions, or partly through British territory, whichever shall be ascertained to be the most feasible.

3. By uniting the Upper Missouri with the Great Salt Lake, and the latter, through the aid of the Humboldt river, with the Sacramento river.

4. By uniting the Colorado and Green rivers with the Great Salt Lake.

5. By uniting the headwaters of the Arkansas, Canadien and Red River of the South, with each other, and also with the Rio Grande river, and also with the headwaters of the Trinity and Rio Grande rivers of Texas, and the Rio Grande with the Gila and Colorado rivers to the Gulf of California.

THE LAKES TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CANAL.

These works can be greatly aided by enlarging the capacities of the great lakes, as in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, and Minnesota, and by the construction of artificial reservoirs in the great and numerous valleys of these States and Territories, many of which are at present supposed or sparsely settled, but where are located the great fountains and perennial springs that supply the immense and perennial springs that supply the immense and by saving the vast surplus now wasted often in destructive floods and freshets, retain it in reservoirs to supply water in dry seasons, so as to keep them in a navigable condition, and thus also provide means to assist the industrious cultivator in irrigating his lands. From the experience already gained by actual benefits, confidence is thrown upon the irrigation of many of the Territories, as well as from the history of Egypt and the Nile for thousands of years, there is every reason to hope that what is now a desert and known as the "American desert," can, by irrigation, be brought to be as productive as the fascinating soil of Egypt, which, year after year, teems with plenty when covered by the fructifying waters of the Nile.

THE OBJECT OF CONSTRUCTING THESE CANALS.

1. For their general utility, and supplying such a system of internal means of navigations as would—in connection with the proposed Great Western canals, from the Tennessee river to the Coosa, the James river and Kanawha canal, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Delaware canals—afford a complete system of internal navigation for all the States and Territories.

2. The benefits which they would confer by uniting in the interchange of all the various productions of the people of the United States in agriculture, mining and manufactures.

3. The reduction in the expense of transportation which this system of navigation would afford, enabling the farmers and miners of Oregon, California, and the adjacent Territories, to send their products to the market in the Atlantic States, or Europe through the United States, instead of, as now, by the great voyage around Cape Horn, which is the only route, it being an impossibility, owing to the great distance, to transport a large and valuable portion of their productions by the present means of navigation upon each other's navigable lakes and rivers.

SOLVING THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE PROBLEM.

Thus, in fact, the whole system would end and purpose of commerce, and practically solving the desideratum of a northwest passage, and being of greater advantage in every possible aspect and contingency to the people of the United States than generally than one or all of the canals projected across the Isthmus of Darien, Panama and Tehuantepec, or the more general American by Nicaragua, although however beneficial the construction of such a canal or canals might be to the ocean commerce of the United States and all other maritime people.

5. And also for the great benefits which the continuation of such a scheme works would confer by affording irrigation to a vast, but now arid section of territory, rich, however, in the capacity, through irrigation, of affording subsistence, from year to year to the means of affording subsistence, from the well ascertained fact that by irrigation even that arid soil is capable of affording large returns to the industrious cultivator.

6. The immense and incalculable healthy *impetus* which such improvements would give to trade and commerce and all mining and agricultural pursuits from Behring's Straits to the borders of Mexico—not upon a fluctuating, but a real and solid basis for an assured prosperity, and satisfactory remuneration for labor and industry in all its various productions, thereby also adding to the capital of the country; the necessary expenditure therefore being retained within the United States.

7. And because of the greatness of the projected works a long period of time is not necessarily elapse before their completion, therefore their construction should be commenced with the least possible delay.

8. The inducements for the people of the United States to make the necessary outlay for the construction of these works are, besides those above referred to:

1. The general prosperity and public weal.

2. The additional revenue to be derived from the increased consumption of taxable goods.

3. The increased value which it would give to the public domain by

4. The sale of town lots adjacent to the canals and slack water navigation.

5. The perpetual rents of the water power to pay for their construction and keeping in repair.

6. The opening of the great territory of Alaska for settlement by a hardy and industrious class of farmers, lumbermen, miners and fishermen.

The appropriations to be made by Congress annually upon estimates approved by the Secretary of War, payable in the United States Treasury notes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1873.

The issue of notices of the seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Toledo on October 15 and 16, has been completed by General Sherman. General John A. Logan will deliver the oration. General Sherman, accompanied by his staff, will also be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Pittsburgh, October 17 and 18.

Boiler Inspector for Pittsburgh.

The appointment of Richard W. Armstrong, as Assistant Inspector of Boilers for the Pittsburgh District, was made out to-day, and the forms necessary to be complied with before he can enter upon his duties have been forwarded.

Fort Walla Walla.

General Davis has arrived at Fort Walla Walla, on the Columbia river, and after reconstructing the post will station a permanent garrison there. The late Major General Canby considered the fort of so little importance that, at his suggestion, it was evacuated by the troops and turned over to the Interior Department to be used for Indian purposes. The convenience of access to the coast, the head of navigation on the Columbia being but a few miles below, has restored its usefulness as a center of operations for a large extent of country. The post has been retransferred to the War Department, and the Secretary of War has authorized General Davis to erect suitable quarters for officers and men. Work on the post has already commenced and will be completed before winter sets in. General Davis will shortly set out on a tour of inspection of the posts under his command.

New York Railroad Connections.

The rivalry of the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in their Washington and New York connections is beginning to show signs of extensive enterprises, looking to the control of travel and trade on that route. At present the Baltimore and Ohio is at the mercy of the Pennsylvania Central for transfer of trains and passengers Philadelphia and New York, and it is believed that the latter road will shortly refuse connections entirely. The Pennsylvania Central, in view of the policy of controlling all its connections, it is said, is quietly at work building a line for the purpose of avoiding the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore connection between Philadelphia and Baltimore. This line passes near West Chester, through Oxford, Belair, and near Towsontown, to the Northern Central. A large force has been at work on the route in Pennsylvania and Maryland for a month and a half. To offset this the Baltimore and Ohio, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Companies are discussing the feasibility of building a road of their own from Philadelphia to New York.

LOSS OF TWO WHALING BARKS.

The Crews of Both Vessels Exposed on Marble Island Nearly a Year—Fourteen Die of Cold and Starvation.

NEW BEDFORD, September 8.—The schooner Abbie Bradford, at this port from Hudson Bay, reports the loss of two New Bedford whalers, and brings home a portion of the crew of one of them. The particulars are as follows:

On the 14th of September, 1861, the bark Orray Taft at anchor near Marble Island, in Hudson Bay, parted her cables and went ashore high and dry, and cannot be got off. On the following morning, the bark Ansel Gibbs went ashore at the same place and went to pieces. The Orray Taft lay there until the following year, had no provisions, only a few barrels of whale oil, and eleven thousand five hundred pounds of bone, and the Alaska none. No men were lost at the time of the wrecks, but both the crews were obliged to live on the island until the end of August, last, with frozen fingers and lack of proper food, they were attacked by scurvy. The Alaska's crew suffered most, being there more severe for a number of years, so that natives of the island died by scores, and the wrecked crews gathered exceedingly fat on the carcasses of the dead. Gibbs and four of the crew of the Orray Taft died. Among the dead of the crew of the Ansel Gibbs is Mr. George Allen, of Jacksonville, Illinois. The crew of the Orray Taft and three of the crew of the Ansel Gibbs will come home in another vessel.

CRIMES.

Fatal Assault at Corryville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 8, 1873.

Last Saturday night a party of men were drinking at a saloon in Corryville, a mile back of this city, and whilst boasting of their prowess one of them, Westly Hartsfield, struck a man named Bing on the head with a piece of furnace cinder thrown by General Bear. Wilkie's skull was fractured and he is not expected to recover. Bear is still at large, though sought for all day Monday. No provocation whatever was given for the assault.

Cholera Appears at Logan, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, OHIO, September 8, 1873.

The cholera made its appearance in the place to-day. Two cases are reported up to this evening.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania. Ohio and West Virginia.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending September 4, 1873, is furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of A. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Smoothing Iron—Austin S. Mann, Pittsburgh. Application filed June 3, 1873.

Ballot Box—Jacob Gamber, near Petersburg. Application filed June 4, 1873.

King Bolt for Railway Car Trucks—Samuel W. Murray and Benjamin F. Lamason, Milton. Patent No. 134,928, dated April 25, 1871. Application filed June 16, 1873.

Centrifugal Clothes Wringer—Henry Rosamyer, Jr., Rochester. Application filed June 14, 1873.

Machine for Raising Panels—Francis D. Green, Wilmington. Application filed May 14, 1873.

Sewing Machine Motor—Benjamin C. Chambers, Shady Plain. Application filed July 25, 1873.

Pump Rod Attachment—Henry H. Locke, Pleasantville, assignor to Douglas Bly, Rochester, N. Y. No. 134,928, dated April 25, 1871. Reissue No. 4,662, dated December 26, 1871. Application filed August 9, 1873.

Bearing for Shafts—Charles Bird, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, and William H. Suhlenberger, Harrisburg. Application filed August 7, 1873.

Loom—John Zercher, Lancaster. Application filed June 18, 1873.

Washing Machine—Benjamin W. Bowen, Greenville. Application filed July 8, 1873.

Vegetable Cutter—James A. Criswell, Smithtown. Application filed December 28, 1872.

Mould or Brick Pressers—John McKenna, Cambria. Application filed July 26, 1873.

Apparatus for Preserving Beer on Draft—John W. Moore, Bellefonte, assignor to himself and P. Gray Meek, same place. Application filed April 19, 1873.

Pump-Piston—William C. Culbertson, Girard. Application filed March 10, 1873.

Furnace Grate—James Withington, Bloesburg. Application filed March 29, 1873.

Nut-Valentine Luppert and Peter St. Pierre, Williamsport. Application filed September 5, 1873.

Sawing-Machine—Allen Xander, Slatington. Application filed June 7, 1873.

Coach-Pad for Harness—Algernon Gilliam, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 29, 1873.

Car-Coupling—Daniel C. Camerer, Martinsburg. Application filed February 14, 1873.

Car-Coupling—James M. Mooresburg, assignor of one-half of his right to Daniel A. Horter, same place. Application filed June 25, 1873.

Nut and Bolt Fastenings—John T. Antill, Smith's Ferry, and William J. Sloan, Liverpool township, Columbiana county, Ohio. Application filed April 5, 1873.

Machine for Making Taper Tubes—Thos. J. Jones and John T. Jones, Sharon. Application filed June 25, 1873.

OHIO.

Game Board—G. Wentz, Cincinnati.

Men's Drawers—E. L. Closse, Cleveland.

Corn Cultivator—N. G. Blauser, Etna.

Mowing Machine—W. S. Stone, New Philadelphia.

Self-Venting Bung—C. F. Spencer, Cleveland.

Portable Steam Engine—Jacob Schneidler, and J. H. McNamar, Newark.

Automatic Gate—J. S. Foit, Kenton.

Manufacture of Watch Case Centers—J. C. Druber, Cincinnati.

Electric Annunciator—A. Storer, Cleveland.

Corset—S. Scofield, Cleveland.

Land Marker—G. W. Betts, Shadeville.

RE ISSUES.

Harvester—O. Billings, Eyria.

Seed Planter—B. Kuhns, Dayton.

Water Tank for Railways—J. Morton, Cincinnati.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Glass Furnace—Wm. Leighton, Jr., Wheeling. Application filed March 26, 1873.

METHODISM.

The Conference at Brookville.

Second Day's Proceedings—General Business.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 4, 1873.

Conference was called to order by Bishop Haven at eight o'clock and opened with singing and praying. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved. Meeting hours from eight to twelve. Communications received from Carrier and Willoughby Seminaries were referred to the Committee on Education. Rev. Dr. Nelson, of New York, senior Book Agent, was introduced and made a brief congratulatory address, both eloquent and impressive, which was received with strong manifestations of approval. The speaker's denunciation of Beecher's emasculated theology and ridicule of the Brooklyn divines, writing generally, was loudly applauded. Rev. Maltby, of New Castle, made some suggestions in regard to books for Sunday Schools, admitting that books from other than Methodist houses were perhaps bought, but intimating that their own agents ought to share a portion of the blame. Revs. Osborn and Caruthers asked Dr. Nelson a question in reference to the cost of certain books, when the Bishop checked further conversational debate, remarking that matters of detail could be arranged with the distinguished gentleman outside. In answer to the third question, who remain on trial? He said out of a class of twenty, nineteen were continued and one discontinued at his own request. Fourth, who are received into full connection entirely. The Pennsylvania Central, in view of the policy of controlling all its connections, it is said, is quietly at work building a line for the purpose of avoiding the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore connection between Philadelphia and Baltimore. This line passes near West Chester, through Oxford, Belair, and near Towsontown, to the Northern Central. A large force has been at work on the route in Pennsylvania and Maryland for a month and a half. To offset this the Baltimore and Ohio, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Companies are discussing the feasibility of building a road of their own from Philadelphia to New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG MURDER.

Full Particulars—An Intimate Friend Confesses Herself the Murderess—The Murdered Young Lady On Her Way to Visit a Friend in Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The facts developed in the Williamsburg murder case appear to be as follows: Miss Hamill, whose charred remains were found with a cord about the neck, was the most intimate friend of Mrs. Merrigon, who, it is believed, murdered her for her money and jewelry. Miss Hamill and Mrs. Merrigon were schoolmates in Ursaline Convent, at Morisania, New York, and were subsequently in constant correspondence until after they left the Convent, and Miss Hamill was a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. Merrigor, and on these occasions always took some valuable token as a gift to her friend. Last Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Merrigon called at the door of Mrs. Merrigon's house and asked admittance. She was dressed in black silk, wore a handsome pair of diamond ear rings with brooch and massive gold chain to match. She was admitted and passed up stairs to Mrs Merrigon's apartments, and from that hour the unfortunate young lady was never seen until her charred and mutilated remains were found amid the wreck of the half burned house. James Hamill, one of the brothers of the murdered woman, said his sister was in affluent circumstances, was owner of a large number of houses in East Tenth street, New York, and always had a large amount of money in her possession. Her income from these houses is stated to have been about $6,000 a month. Her rents were generally collected on the first of the month. Last Tuesday was the second of the month, and it is not at all unlikely that Miss Hamill had a large sum of money in her purse when assaulted by Polemus. The gold watch, chain and jewelry of Miss Hamill are still missing. Late last evening Mrs. Merrigon made a full confession. The police refused to give any regarding information in regard to it, but it was ascertained that she said she murdered Miss Hamill on Tuesday night by strangling her with a clothesline. This she did in the absence of her husband, who, it is said, was under the impression at the time of the murder

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

KENTUCKY papers say that the hemp crop of that State is heavier than for many years past. So is her crop of thugs and assassins who deserve hempen collars. Now let the means be adapted to the ends.

REMARKING on the quiet character of the Maine campaign, recently closed, a Bourbon sheet says: "The State didn't go 'h—l bent.'" Of course not. It went exactly the other road. The Republicans elected their ticket.

THE New York *World* rushes to the defense of JEFF. DAVIS in the matter of his late treasonable fulminations—upon the principle, it is to be presumed, that one good turn deserves another—and each character having done his utmost before, during and since the war to reduce the cherished views and doctrines of the *World* to systematic practice.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Democratic) makes bitter complaint that only ten newspapers out of the eighty-six which are published in Kentucky, have supported it in its efforts to suppress the murderous Ku-Klux gangs by which that Commonwealth is overrun. For very shame's sake let us hear no more of the hypocritical cry about Democracy's being the party of law and order.

WHILE Missouri remained a Republican State she was well governed, and her State debt was reduced from thirty to thirteen millions; but the moment she passed into Democratic hands the policy of paying off the State debt was abandoned, her treasury is now empty, and her people are the prey of mobs, robbers and bandits of every description. There is no worse governed State in the nation, unless it be Democratic Kentucky.

THE Massachusetts Democratic Convention adopted the Maine resolution declaring that "the Republican party is justly responsible for the seduction of the Democratic members of Congress to corrupt schemes of the Republican party to rob the people of their money." The Democratic members of Congress thus seduced may, in the light of this resolution, exclaim with the Widow BEDOTT, "We are all poor, weak creeters!"

THE satisfactory management of our State finances under the present Republican administration, is attracting attention and evoking warm commendation from papers outside of the State—just as the notorious dishonesty and defalcation which characterize the financial management of most Democratic communities, is fast making that party a standing reproach in the estimation of the patriotic and economic masses whom it has deluded and fleeced.

FROM some satirical comments in the New York *Tribune* on the recently promulgated theory of an eminent English physician, that fatness will not associate with quickness of intellect, and that, as men wax in flesh they wane in brain, it is to be inferred that our contemporary does not indorse the notion, but leans rather to the opposite opinion. If it be really a fact that leanness, instead of fatness, "impairs the memory and clouds the understanding," the notoriously CASSIUS-like appearance of the editorial corps of that paper is fully accounted for.

IN the opinion of the London *Mining Journal*, "the decline in the American demand for British railway iron, and the development of American metallurgy, are the greatest circumstances with which the British iron trade has just now to deal." This would also seem to be the opinion of the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania; inasmuch as, by publicly indorsing the platform of the Ohio Free-traders as "sound in principle," they virtually declare their opposition to any competition on the part of our iron manufacturers with those of Canada, the West Indies and of other countries which have heretofore always looked to England for their supply. But this unpatriotic game of playing into the hands of our most formidable industrial antagonist won't win.

A NEW YORK paper which is entirely non-political in its character, in speaking of the rising tide of our national prosperity, says it is impossible for any set of men, however ingenious or unscrupulous, to get the people to ignore the steadily accumulating evidences which everywhere abound of the quickening of trade, of a broader diffusion of profits, and of the new inspiration which is universally felt by our producers of values. This is true; and hence the Democracy had better give up as a bad job their unscrupulous attempts to make it appear that the country is not in a high road to ruin. Our national condition and prospects are such as to cause all good men to rejoice. If the Democratic party feels afflicted or aggrieved, it is but another proof added to the already existing signs of the healthful development and progress of the life of the land.

THE dead are burying their dead, and the funeral progresses apace. The St. Louis *Republican*, (Democratic) says of the State campaigns now waging, that, "unimportant as they are supposed to be, they strikingly illustrate the decay of the Democracy as a fighting power;" while the Chicago *Times*, which, up to the period of the apostacy of the *Tribune*, was the leading Democratic paper of the Northwest, observes that "the rapidity with which all that is left of that ancient and bad-smelling prejudice, the Democratic party, is dissolving into 'eternal nothingness,' is satisfactory and encouraging." In view of the rate at which the process of decomposition is going on, it is not surprising that Democracy all over the country, disclaims the wish to revive "dead issues." It cannot even revive itself, but is being buried out of sight, along with its dead issues, and like them, will soon, except as a warning, be forgotten forever.

REMARKING on the apprehensions which the London *Times* and other leading English journals begin to exhibit as to the future prospects of the trade in railroad iron from that country, when placed in opposition to that of our own, the Philadelphia *Age* observes that the United States is destined to become the great iron-producing country of the world, "if unwise action does not impede its progress in that direction." The Democratic party, however, of which the *Age* is a leading organ, insists that our manufacturers ought, through the repeal of our tariff laws, to be at once compelled to surrender all the advantages necessary to enable them to retain the start they have at length obtained upon their English competitors. The party leaders in Protectionist Pennsylvania indorse the free trade platform of the Ohio Bourbons as "sound in principle," and the *Age* affirms that they have "met squarely all the issues of the day." Their great difficulty is in getting the people to agree with them.

WHILE our free traders are urging farmers to raise more corn and wheat, and to waste three-fourths of its value in shipment to England, ALEXANDER DELMAR, one of their most prominent oracles, maintains that the world is to-day producing more bread than it can eat, and that a greater part of our attention should be bestowed on mechanical and manufacturing industries. The fact that his conclusions completely overturn his life-long theories of political economy, serves only to make them all the more remarkable. For instance: He did not believe in the protective tariff, but the non manufactures of this country would not have been perfected and extended until they are knocking at the doors of England, as they are to-day. Yet, astounding as it may seem, the Democracy of the Western States are clamoring themselves hoarse in denunciations of the very policy by which, through the diversification of industry and the creation of home markets, they are themselves benefited and enriched—and their political allies in this State clap them approvingly on the back for doing so.

THE withdrawal of BEN. BUTLER in Massachusetts, on Wednesday, will lift a heavy load off the minds of many Republicans who were apprehensive of his success. There were very many, we know, who were attracted by his boldness, pluck and dash, and were led by this admiration into hoping that he would be nominated; but the thoughtful men, who were not misled by the glitter of the sword which he is bedizened, dreaded such a result, as involving serious and fatal consequences to the Republican party; and the good sense of the Massachusetts Republicans has saved them a deep mortification.

We concede BUTLER's ability, shrewdness and plausibility; but we have never once been able to conceal from ourselves, during the long struggle over this Massachusetts nomination, that every enemy of Republican principles, every Democrat, every Liberal Republican, and every one of the soreheaded men who are constantly on the look-out for grievances, was friendly to, and anxious for BUTLER's nomination; and as it is always safe not to do what your enemies want you to do, the Republicans of the Bay State have acted wisely in disappointing the wishes of those who would have elevated over BUTLER's nomination as a reproach to the party.

BUTLER's bold and open defense of the back-pay legislation doubtless contributed largely to his defeat. He deserves credit for his candor; but no party could afford to nominate him, after he put himself on that ground. His paternity of that measure was all he had to fault and his misfortune, and he has reaped the natural consequences of that mistaken act.

Another Democratic Slander!

The False Figures of Orvis Exposed!

No Defalcation, as Alleged, in the State Treasury.

The allegation of Gen. JACKSON that "figures will not lie," has been proven to be itself a lie, for figures *will* lie when liars handle them, and put them in the wrong place, or manufacture them to order.

An instance of this is afforded by Mr. J. H. ORVIS, a Democratic member of the last Legislature, who presents an array of figures to show that there is a defalcation in the State Treasury of $2,437,755.

ORVIS is a Center county lawyer, with a high opinion of himself, and with a serene confidence in his ability to hoodwink and deceive the people. He trumped up his false figures before the Legislature, last winter, but was promptly rebuked for his wantonness and mendacity. He refused, when asked, to go to the books in the State Treasury and Auditor General's Office for his figures; but preferred to cook his statistics in his own way, with no authority but his own to back them.

The Democratic papers of the State are now circulating the false figures and deductions of ORVIS, as evidence of something being wrong at Harrisburg; and the party having thus made itself responsible for them, we invite the attention of the public to a few genuine figures, drawn from official sources, and entitled to the fullest credence.

The following is the charge of defalcation as presented by ORVIS:

STATEMENT MADE BY JOHN H. ORVIS, SESSION 1873.

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1866	$35,622,052 16
Add amount of new loan	23,000,000 00
Chambersburg certificates, act May 27, 1871	297,377 65
Agricultural College bond, act April 3, 1872	500,000 00
Total authorized debt	$59,419,429 81
Per contra.	
Loans redeemed from Sinking Fund	$10,992,662 54
Old loans redeemed with new loan	23,000,000 00
Interest received on new loan	267,255 29
Premium received on new loan	86,002 83
Discrepancy in Sinking Fund account	207,770 12
	$34,553,690 78
Actual debt	$24,865,739 03
	$7,393,324 64

Actual defalcation, as stated by Orvis. $2,437,755 61

The first part of this statement, showing the amount of the authorized issue of State bonds, is correct in all but one item, that of Chambersburg certificates, which amounts to $299,748 91, or $2,371 26 *more* than Orvis states.

But the very first item in his "per contra" is an error or a falsification. The items he gives for his total of $10,992,662 54, "Loans redeemed from Sinking Fund," are as follows:

Amount paid in 1867	$1,794,644 50
Amount paid in 1868	2,414,816 64
Amount paid in 1869	473,406 18
Amount paid in 1870	1,702,879 05
Amount paid in 1871	2,181,590 17
Amount paid in 1872	2,475,326 00
Total	$10,992,662 54

Now, on turning to the annual reports of the Auditor General, we find that the annual payments were as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1867.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$20,917,602 39
Five per cent. loans	4,647,460 77
Four and a half per cent. loans	472,406 18
Four per cent. loans	1,702,879 05
Four and one-half per cent. loans	57,000 00
Relief notes	20,949 00
Interest certificates	17,497 40
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67
Chambersburg certificates	197,857 10
	$47,303,494 64

PUBLIC DEBT, DECEMBER 1, 1867.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$25,311,180 00
Five per cent. loans	12,104,025 20
Four and a half per cent. loans	178,000 00
Relief notes	96,625 00
Int. certificates	17,534 90
Domestic credit certificates	44 67
	$37,704,409 77
Redemption for year ending Nov. 30, 1868	6,417,463 64
	$31,286,946 13

PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1868.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$25,311,180 00
Five per cent. loans	7,749,771 56
Four and a half per cent. loans	112,000 00
Relief notes	96,416 00
Interest certificate	17,534 90
Domestic creditors certificates	44 67
	$33,286,946 13
Redemption year ending November 30, 1869	472,406 18
	$32,814,540 95

PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1869.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$25,311,180 00
Five per cent. loans	7,271,884 38
Four and a half per cent. loans	112,000 00
Relief notes	96,397 00
Interest certificates	17,534 90
Domestic creditors certificates	44 67
	$32,814,540 95
Redemption year ending November 30, 1870	1,702,879 05
	$31,111,661 90

PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1870.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$25,064,780 00
Five per cent. loans	6,520,420 33
Four and a half per cent. loans	112,000 00
Relief notes	96,382 00
Interest certificates	17,534 90
Domestic credit certificates	44 67
	$31,111,661 90
Redemption for year ending November 30, 1871	2,131,590 17
	$28,980,071 73
Loan authorized by act of May 27, 1871	277,748 91
	$29,179,820 64

PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1871.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$23,345,630 00
Five per cent. loans	5,409,316 16
Four and a half per cent. loans	112,000 00
Relief notes	96,347 00
Interest certificates	17,534 90
Domestic credit certificates	44 67
Chambersburg certificates	299,748 91
	$29,279,820 64
Redemption year ending November 30, 1872	2,476,326 00
	$26,803,494 64
Loan authorized, act of April 3, 1872	500,000 00
	$27,303,594 64

PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1872.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$21,849,380 00
Five per cent. loans	5,125,466 67
Four and one-half per cent. loans	57,000 00
Relief notes	20,949 00
Interest certificates	17,497 40
Domestic credit certificates	44 67
Chambersburg certificates	197,857 10
	$27,303,494 64

We have thus presented authentic figures in opposition to Mr. ORVIS's imaginary ones; and the figures we present show that there is not the shadow of proof to sustain the charge of defalcation. Any one can verify our figures by referring to the published annual reports of the State officers; and no one can verify the figures of Mr. ORVIS. We are justified, then, in treating them as fabrications, and leave the whole case in the hands of the public, which is sure to judge fairly and honorably.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The Republican County Convention for the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner, reassembled Tuesday and, on the third ballot, nominated JAMES G. MURRAY, of Upper St. Clair, for Commissioner for two years, to fill the unexpired term of JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, deceased.

Mr. MURRAY is serving his second term as Director of the Poor, a place which he has filled with great credit to himself and to the benefit of the county. He is a farmer, by profession, but has had considerable experience as a business man, and having brains, capacity and pluck, will make an excellent Commissioner. In every respect, it was a nomination fit to be made.

The other gentlemen who were also before the Convention were all worthy and deserving men, and it was a hard as well as unpleasant task to decide between them. Mr. MURRAY's place of residence being on the South Side—a region almost unrepresented on the county ticket—decided the case in his favor; and the county is fortunate in securing one so well qualified for the place.

WHETHER praising or blaming, the *Post*, with an unparalleled knack of going astray, is almost invariably wrong. The absurd infelicitousness of the illustrations it recently adduced in support of its reckless statement that those Southern States which were best with Democratic rulers were more "peaceful and prosperous" than their Republican sisters, has already been sufficiently exposed in these columns. When Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky—the three of which is practically well-nigh bankrupt, while hopelessly rent and torn by savage blood over the others—are cited as models of Democratic thrift and order, the matter becomes too egregiously ridiculous for serious comment. But the *Post* is almost as much in error with regard to the States instanced as contrasting examples of Republican ruin. Louisiana and South Carolina were, it will be recollected, among this number. As respects the former of these States, however, the New Orleans *Picayune*, excellent Democratic authority, by no means agrees with the home organ. In a comprehensive review of the commerce of that city for the year ending August last, a late number of that paper gives a very encouraging resume of the condition of the State. The sugar crop, it affirms, is a great deal better than last year, and a much larger yield may be expected. The rice product will be the finest in the annals of the State. A good wheat crop, also, has been secured, and abundant harvests of corn are promised, which will assure a large production of meat. Breadstuffs and provisions are not likely to be materially dearer. None of the elements of commercial prosperity are, the *Picayune* says, wanting, and it predicts that the commerce of the city will be vastly increased during 1873-4. The foreign imports for up $19,916,285; exports, $101,965,511. So much for Louisiana. With regard to South Carolina, a similar healthy condition of trade and business is shown. The Charleston *News* says: "Comparing 1872-3 with 1868-9, our cotton receipts have increased 92 per cent.; rice receipts 38 per cent.; exports of naval stores 182 per cent.; exports of lumber 12 per cent., and our bank capital 500 per cent. In the same period of time the trade in phosphates has grown from almost nothing to its present dimensions—nearly 50,000 tons of raw material, of which 20,000 tons were used in manufactures at Charleston, and 30,000 tons exported. Of manufactured fertilizers Charleston has this year sent into the interior 50,000 tons—a gain of 150 per cent. over 1871. The export of fruit and vegetables to the North has also risen from small beginnings since the war to considerable importance this year—27,000 barrels of potatoes and 90,000 crates of other articles—a gain upon last year of 75 per cent. in the former case, and about 54 per cent. in the latter." This marked increase of energy and activity at Charleston pre-supposes, it should be remembered, the existence of a corresponding degree of prosperity in the interior of the State—of which that port is the principal commercial outlet. An empty barrel yields nothing at the bunghole—any more than the columns of the *Post* yield wisdom. And yet our contemporary, which thus whether censuring or approving, always manages to get hold of its subject at exactly the wrong end, is possessed with the hallucination that it can enlighten the voters of Pennsylvania with regard to their duty at the ensuing election.

A SCHEME is on foot looking to the organization of an emigration movement from the South of Europe to the Southern States. Land grant railroads, in connection with other parties, are interested in this movement, of the success of which, if properly pushed, there is said to be no doubt felt by those who have investigated. A Treasury agent who visited that region during the past summer is understood to be preparing a report, showing what, approximately, emigration and commerce could be developed in the direction indicated. It is claimed by the projectors of this movement for the South that the class of immigrants who would be brought, are eminently adapted for the needs of that section. Whether that section is eminently adapted for the needs of the immigrants, is another matter; and, although it is undoubtedly true that one of the great wants of the South is labor, it is also equally unquestionable that another want, fully as important and imperative, is a proper conception of the treatment and rewards to which labor is entitled. The South has a good many things to learn and unlearn before reaping her share of the benefits accruing to other parts of the country from our swelling influx of the populations of the Old World.

HERE is a suggestive strain from a leading Chicago paper:

"Manufacturing is needed to make Chicago a solid reality. She ought to supply the Northwest and even the Southwest with manufactures."

Precisely. And that which is true of Chicago is equally true of other localities. Heretofore the great leak in our ship of State has been the purchase of foreign manufactures which we ought to have produced for ourselves. It is a well-known fact that manufacturing communities everywhere are almost always wealthy, while those countries which are dependent on other nations for manufactures are generally poor. With us the immediate and imperative question is—shall we supply our own wants, or purchase abroad? Democracy insists that instead of supplying our own necessities and making ourselves independent by diversified industry, we ought to go to the markets of Europe; and the standard-bearers of that party in our own State—whose very life is literally bound up in her manufacturing interests—practically indorse the suicidal delusion as "sound in principle." What do our busy hives of prosperous workers think of it?

THE Maine election resulted in the manner foretold in these columns—that is to say, in the election of the Republican candidate for Governor, and of handsome majorities in both branches of the Legislature. This being an "off year," the canvass was tame and the vote light. It was heavy enough, however, to show that the intelligent and thrifty people of Maine continue to pin their faith firmly to the great party of liberty and progress—and that will serve for the present.

STATE NEWS.

The people of Berlin, York county, have subscribed $55,000 to secure the extension of the Peachbottom Railroad to that place.

A sewing machine establishment in Altoona is haunted by two beautiful female ghosts. Two agents saw them the other morning before daylight, and was so badly frightened that he took a stitch in his side. We break off the thread of the story here.

A man named Rush, working for William Gwynn, of Jefferson township, Greene county, rushed up to a threshing machine and tried to stop it. Result: one hand torn off at the wrist.

William Zelt, convicted of manslaughter in Erie county, has been denied a new trial, and sentenced to pay a fine of $400 and be imprisoned nine months in the county jail.

Snyder county boasts a resident, named George Klinger, who has been a newspaper subscriber for sixty-eight years.

Philadelphia Masons will dedicate, the last of the month, their magnificent new temple, which has been five years building and cost $1,475,000.

1. The Scrantonians have already taken $62,000 stock in the new Opera House, and twenty per cent. is paid in.

Mr. Robert Morton has retired from the editorial management of the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*, his two years lease of the establishment having expired on the 1st inst.

The property of the Danville Iron Company is to be knocked down to the highest bidder at bankrupt sale.

George H. Bardwell and Henry Ettele, two energetic Pennsylvanians, have leased a lot of iron ore upon the lands of Mr. John H. Alistadt, near Harper's Ferry, and Mrs. C. W. H. Cooper, near Bloomsy Mills, and will commence mining the beds at work this week to open the first mentioned bed.

Reed birds are beginning to flock in the vicinity of the grass patches on the Susquehanna below Columbia.

Frank Meese, postmaster at Kane, has been arrested on a charge of abstracting from the mail a check of $1,000 and forging an indorsement thereon. The check was placed in a letter by General Kane, and was payable to the order of G. W. Orbaun & Co.

For the month of August, 1873, there arrived from the oil regions and were transported through Harrisburg (principally for the New York market) via the Allentown and Reading railroads 1,000 barrels of the crude state. The amount carried was about 78,480 barrels—2,926,280 gallons, making 23,376,000 pounds freight.

Tower City, Schuylkill county, has the champion father. He has eighteen children, one of whom was born recently. Seven of his sons are grown and both of them measure between six and six feet in height. The name of this wonderful man is Alex. Thompson and his age 54 years.

Philadelphia makes a call for a "Centennial Hotel," and says, whether the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, North American Life Insurance Company, or a Hotel Stock Company, build the contemplated palatial hotel, which is to exceed everything of this kind in this country, the location of the site is almost important that the work be commenced. Great hotel accommodations are needed, not alone with a view of the Centennial Exposition, but for the benefit and credit of that growing city.

A county editor sends a contributor to another paper pains off one of the Psalms of David as original, and asks: "Why send missionaries to Burlington-Island when such talent is at home?"

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has the model conductor. He has been on the road for fifteen years, has traveled 700,000 miles, and has carried many million passengers, has turned over to the company $5,000,000, but never killed a man or lost a package.

Allentown talks seriously of putting up a fire alarm telegraph.

Col. Hugh Rice died at his home in Lower Chanceford township, York county, on the 31st ult., aged ninety years. The Colonel had been confined to his room by illness for the last year.

H. S. Marr, a Schuylkill county lawyer, married his good name by forging a check for $200 on an Ashland bank. He is confined in jail at Pottsville.

A turkey gobbler in Manchester township, York county, is raising two broods of young turkeys which were untimely deprived by death of maternal protection.

The York *Republican* says: Four of our Grand Jurymen took sick last week with fever, supposed to be caused by fogs and impure gases arising from the yard in rear of the Court House, which the windows of the Grand Jury room open. Disinfectants have since been applied to purify the air; but there was no other cause for sickness than in this building that stand in greater need of disinfectants than any other yard.

A young girl named Annie Robinson, daughter of a widow in Cleveland, died very suddenly in Petrolia on the 5th inst. With other girls she was swinging on a rope, when she exclaimed "I am so faint," and fell, apparently lifeless, to the ground. Her mother's uneasiness. The physician who attended her states that her death was produced by rupture of the walls of the heart caused by violent exertion.

Tidiousness of the illustrations it recently adduced When Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky—the three of which is practically well-nigh bankrupt, while hopelessly rent and torn by savage blood over the others—are cited as models of Democratic thrift and order, the matter becomes too egregiously ridiculous for serious comment. But the *Post* is almost as much in error with regard to the States instanced as contrasting examples of Republican ruin. Louisiana and South Carolina were, it will be recollected, among this number. As respects the former of these States, however, the New Orleans *Picayune*, excellent Democratic authority, by no means agrees with the home organ. In a comprehensive review of the commerce of that city for the year ending August last, a late number of that paper gives a very encouraging resume of the condition of the State. The sugar crop, it affirms, is a great deal better than last year, and a much larger yield may be expected. The rice product will be the finest in the annals of the State. A good wheat crop, also, has been secured, and abundant harvests of corn are promised, which will assure a large production of meat. Breadstuffs and provisions are not likely to be materially dearer. None of the elements of commercial prosperity are, the *Picayune* says, wanting, and it predicts that the commerce of the city will be vastly increased during 1873-4. The foreign imports for up $19,916,285; exports, $101,965,511. So much for Louisiana. With regard to South Carolina, a similar healthy condition of trade and business is shown. The Charleston *News* says: "Comparing 1872-3 with 1868-9, our cotton receipts have increased 92 per cent.; rice receipts 38 per cent.; exports of naval stores 182 per cent.; exports of lumber 12 per cent., and our bank capital 500 per cent. In the same period of time the trade in phosphates has grown from almost nothing to its present dimensions—nearly 50,000 tons of raw material, of which 20,000 tons were used in manufactures at Charleston, and 30,000 tons exported. Of manufactured fertilizers Charleston has this year sent into the interior 50,000 tons—a gain of 150 per cent. over 1871. The export of fruit and vegetables to the North has also risen from small beginnings since the war to considerable importance this year—27,000 barrels of potatoes and 90,000 crates of other articles—a gain upon last year of 75 per cent. in the former case, and about 54 per cent. in the latter." This marked increase of energy and activity at Charleston pre-supposes, it should be remembered, the existence of a corresponding degree of prosperity in the interior of the State—of which that port is the principal commercial outlet. An empty barrel yields nothing at the bunghole—any more than the columns of the *Post* yield wisdom. And yet our contemporary, which thus whether censuring or approving, always manages to get hold of its subject at exactly the wrong end, is possessed with the hallucination that it can enlighten the voters of Pennsylvania with regard to their duty at the ensuing election.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1873.

A Reservation for the Kickapoos and Pottawattamie Indians.

The successful issue of the mission to negotiate the return of the Kickapoo and Pottawattamie Indians to the United States removes one serious cause of the disorders on the Rio Grande frontier. These Indians on early days occupied the region between the Wabash and Illinois rivers in Illinois, from which they were removed to a reservation in Kansas about twenty years ago. A portion of the Kickapoos removed on their own account to the Indian territory at the head waters of the Washita, and from there went into Mexico. A war party of about one hundred Pottawatamies and Kickapoos in 1863, under the impression spread among the tribes that they would be drafted into the army, left for Texas, where they were attacked by troops and fled into Mexico, where they joined their kindred in the depredations committed along the frontiers. These Indians were the most persistent and relentless, and it is said in their movements and attacks they displayed courage and daring far superior to that shown by the Mexicans. It is thought in military circles that the removal of these Indians to a reservation within the United States will restore comparative quiet on the Mexican borders. What disposition will be made of these Indians when they arrive has not been definitely settled, though it has been decided that a new reservation should be provided for them. Some portion of New Mexico will probably be set apart for them. The reservations occupied by the tribes now in Kansas consist of 19,200 acres for the Kickapoos and 15,360 acres for the Pottawatamies. The tribes respectively number two hundred and ninety and four hundred souls.

The Commission on Steam Boilers.

Benjamin F. Crawford, of Allegheny City, and J. S. Devenny, of Pittsburgh, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, members of the Western Commission to inquire into the causes of steam boiler explosions, arrived here this morning. It is stated the number of instruments and appliances to prevent steam boiler explosions recommended to the Commission for trial, if tested, would involve an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their Commission, at their meetings, which commence to-morrow, will designate the limits of their operations. As but one hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated, and the law requires money an investigation of the cause, it is thought the Commission will decide not to go into the question of the best means of prevention, but will let that follow as a natural result of the theory which they hope to establish.

The Counterfeit Notes Photographed.

The photographer of the Treasury Department is engaged in making photographic copies of genuine and spurious five hundred dollar notes, which are intended for distribution to all the depositories of the United States, and to every principal office of the country. The object of this is to enable the officers to detect counterfeits at once, so that the difference between the genuine and counterfeit may be easily detected.

Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

General Sherman President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
August 20, 1873.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The seventh annual reunion of the society will be held at Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th days of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 15th inst.

The annual address will be delivered by Major General John A. Logan. All arrangements for the Reunion will be under the charge and direction of the following Local Executive Committee, at Toledo, who will give due notice of the details of their arrangements:

General John W. Fuller, Vice President; Colonel George E. Wells, Surgeon; J. W. Bond, Captain Alexander Hughes, Colonel Lamson, Colonel Wm. Blessing, Major J. H. Boggs, Captain H. Rosenbaum.

Officers who have at any time served with honor in the army or Department of the Tennessee, are, by our constitution, entitled to membership, and are specially requested to attend.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to participate.

By order of
W. T. SHERMAN,
President.

L. M. DAYTON, Recording Secretary.
A. HICKENLOOPER, Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10, 1873.

The Commission on Boiler Explosions.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of steam boiler explosions met in this city to-day, the following gentlemen being present: Gen. D. D. Smith, Chairman; George W. Taylor, Secretary; Chas. W. Copeland, New York; Benj. Crawford, Pittsburgh; Isaac V. Holmes, Mount Vernon, Ohio; J. H. Johnson, Boston; Andrew Adgate, Supervising Inspector, New York; John Menahaw, Supervising Inspector, Baltimore, and John S. D. Weney, Supervising Inspector, Cincinnati. The morning's session was devoted to an examination of the models of the various inventions relating to boiler has glass ends, and is designed to show the circulation of water. The session this evening was occupied in hearing the statements and explanations of theories advanced upon the subject of explosions. The Commission will continue its sessions daily in order to hasten the close of their labors.

The Polaris Expedition.

The dispatches received from the commander of the Juniata to-day will be read with interest. The Polaris search expedition, is considered at the Navy Department as warranting the belief that the Polaris crew are safe, having been picked up by one of the ships of the expedition in the ice floe. Further information from the members of the crew themselves is awaited with great faith.

Assessment on Postoffice Clerks.

The acting Postmaster General has forwarded to the President a letter received from a number of clerks of the Washington postoffice, protesting on a assessment of five per cent. by the postmaster of that city. In referring the letter the acting Postmaster General states that such action is unwarranted, and he has communicated to Mr. Tilley to be removed. The assessments, it is alleged, were for the private purposes of the postmaster.

John Bull Pays Up.

Its a long lane that has no turning has often been verified, but never with such a round turn as in the case of British neutrality preserved during our late war. The conclusion of Queen Victoria's Counsel, Jack-Bunsby have had an opinion what is an opinion from the Geneva Tribunal. The universal Yankee nation at the same time has demonstrated what it costs to be "let alone" with a particular direction. The money awarded by the Geneva Tribunal ($18,500,000) and paid into the Treasury of the United States by the Secretary of State was compassed in a single transaction and in a single bank, and also to the factory of Frey, Waygood & Co.

"Act of March 3d, 1873.—It is hereby certified that fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars have been deposited to the Treasurer of the United States."

If payable in gold at his office to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton Bliss & co., Jay Cooke & Co., or their agents.

[Signed] JOHN ALLISON,
Register of the Treasury.

Washington, September 9th, 1873.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Approved:—WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The bond has the figures $15,500,000 in the upper right hand corner, as the word is spelled, and also in the center on each side with the figure one. On the back the bond is indorsed as follows:

Pay to the joint order of H. B. M. Minister or Charge d'Affaire at Washington, and Acting Consul General at New York.

[Signed] DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.,
MORTON, BLISS & Co.,
JAY COOKE & Co.

Pay to the order of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

[Signed] EDWARD THORNTON,
H. B. M.'s Minister.
E. M. ARCHIBALD,
H. B. M.'s Consul General, New York.

Pay to the order of Hon. W. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

The Political Campaign in Virginia—Fossil Democracy versus Live Republicanism—Democratic Trade to be Crucified—Infernal Female Population—The Colored Man's Party Movement Denied—The Political Arena in Massachusetts—Ben Ahead on the First Round, Failed Behind on the Second—Local Politics—National Politics—The Correspondent's Printing Office—A Description of its Appearance—Valuable contributions to Educational Knowledge.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

RICHMOND, VA., September 8, 1873.

The political campaign in Virginia is warming up to such an extent that the Democrats find it somewhat difficult to keep pace with their own fiendish opponents. The Republicans are making an excellent campaign, their organization being more complete and effective than that of the Democrats. The Democratic leaders are consoling themselves with the reflection that Grant carried the State by a small majority on the ground that Greeley was more offensive to the conservatives than Grant, they are now humoring themselves into the fatal belief that matters are all right. The Bourbon accomplishment of learning nothing and forgetting nothing is as much in evidence among Democratic speakers argue with unwearied zeal the doctrines of State rights and all the other exploded theories of the past ages. Some burst forth in such grandiloquent strains that they have failed at all to get in the discussions. We might now go on and say what Democratic orators intend will do, for we see it clearly out before us like a map, though do not claim to be prophetic in any way. We simply know what Pennsylvania and Ohio will do, and the rest of the leadership she exercises the rest is easy.

There is, therefore, hope in the future beyond anything that even the brilliant present affords. Iron is the architect of the national greatness. Cotton has falsely supposed to be the grand basis of the broadstuffs trade has sought to assert its supremacy. But the nation is beginning to see and appreciate the prodigious power and magnificent resources of the State. Even the London *Times* sluggishly awakens to a knowledge that iron resources are vast and our development wonderful. But why do we need this testimony from abroad? Pittsburg, of which we have proved to become very celebrated—not only about Pittsburgh, but throughout the length and breadth of the Nation where its name is known. Its iron is not only used for foundry purposes, in melting pig iron, selling in competition with Lehigh coal; it is used in blast furnaces for smelting iron from the ore. It is impossible to give the exact magnitude of this business. It is increasing more rapidly probably than any other mining business in the State, if not the nation. Its future is beyond the reach of prophecy, only with facilities to transport it to market.

RESOURCES OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

We will next present the prospective resources of Somerset county, which is rich in coal, iron and timber. To demonstrate something of the importance of the coal resources of this county I will state that over one-fourth of the celebrated fourteen-feet Cumberland or Georges Creek coal vein lies in this county, underlying, on Wills creek, along which we propose to extend your water way. The Cumberland coal region is one of the most important coal regions in America, on account of the good quality of its coal, the unusual thickness of the vein and the large amount of its production. The production of this region since the first opening of its coal trade is 21,253,685 tons, and that of the year 1872 was 2,854,471 tons. The coal has a world-wide reputation as an iron making and steam coal. Every ocean steamer uses it except those of the United States navy, which still burn Anthracite, which, on account of the absence of smoke, is preferable for war vessels. The mines in operation in Maryland are situated nearly thirty miles from the nearest point on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the average net route has received 75 cents per ton per mile. Now, the most unobservant can see the prodigious possibility, one is no longer a fool, but simply ahead of his times, or "wiser than his generation."

If in 1836 an Englishman had ventured to assert that in five years, 1861, the coal trade from Great Britain would go from sixty-four to eighty-eight millions of tons, and that in the year 1873 these overwhelming figures would rise to one hundred and twenty-three millions of tons, it would simply have been denominated a Yankee yarn. Now, surely, therefore, it is not a very bold prediction to say that by the time water carriage can be offered from Cumberland to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, a distance of forty miles, a production of not less than one hundred millions of bushels, or two millions five hundred thousand tons a year will exist for transportation, either by rail or river.

WATER AND RAIL FACILITIES.

Let us for a moment contrast the difference in the cost of carriage of this tonnage between water and rail. Of course it is not pretended that this could or would be carried at the outset on a canal, but the comparison is nevertheless of great value. It is not be considered unfair to take the cost of moving coke or coal at two cents per ton per mile for, say one hundred miles. At this rate, to move $2,500,000 tons one hundred miles by rail will cost $5,000,000.

Mr. Jos. A. Mulholland, of Mt. Savage, has very kindly furnished the cost of transporting coal from Cumberland to Georgetown, a distance of 184 miles, in boats carrying about 110 tons. Tolls about one-third and freights about two-thirds, or one cent per ton per mile. While the distance is somewhat longer in the latter case, for all practical purposes, we may take the cost of water carriage at one cent per mile, and on 2,500,000 for 100 miles; sparing of $2,500,000.

Now it must be borne in mind that this is simply the saving on one commodity from one single locality.

IRON ORES.

The iron ores of Fayette county are all carbonates, and while making an iron of most excellent quality, are not rich enough (from 33 to 35 per cent.) to bear transportation by rail. A very wide area is underlaid with these ores, and if facilities are given for cheaply hauling them they would be worked year by year on a more extended scale.

Connect the waters of the Potomac and the Ohio, and the valley of the Youghiogheny will become the seat of one of the most extensive iron industries in the world. No other locality can offer so good and cheap a fuel, and it is at the very doors of the great iron center of America—a city which consumed last year nearly one-fourth of the whole domestic production of pig iron.

At the Point of Rocks, in Virginia, all along South Mountain, for miles and miles along the Blue Ridge, the millions of tons of brown hematite ores to be cheaply m

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 13, 1873.

The County Commissionership.

Nomination of Mr. J. G. Murray.

Pursuant to action of the Republican County Executive Committee, the delegates to Convention No. 6, of June last, re-assembled Tuesday in the District Court room No. 1, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, for the unexpired term of Mr. McGunnegle, deceased.

There was a very large attendance, and much interest was manifested among the friends of the rival candidates.

Col. Snodgrass called the Convention to order at eleven o'clock, and announced the purpose for which it had re-assembled.

On motion of ex-mayor Brush, the same officers which presided in June were continued, viz: Col. J. Snodgrass, Bellevue, Chairman; and Messrs. J. H. Miller, J S Woodwell and Wm. M. Claney as Secretaries.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ABSENTEES.

A number of delegates appeared and handed in credentials as substitutes for delegates who were unavoidably absent.

Mr. Brush moved that all delegates who were members of the last Convention be admitted, and that all others be excluded.

Mr. Coates asked whether it had not been the rule in Republican Conventions to allow substitutes?

Mr. Brush stated that a substitute from Elizabeth had been refused admittance to the last Convention.

Mr. Robert Watson moved to lay the motion on the table.

A delegate raised the point that Mr. Watson had no right to make a motion, as he was himself a substitute.

Mr. Claney renewed the motion to lay on the table, which was lost.

The same gentleman then moved that the matter be referred to a committee of five.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. John H. Cooper, George D. Riddle, John Wallace, Ben. Wachter and James Dickson.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

When the committee retired, a motion was adopted that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates. The following, amidst the most intense excitement, were nominated: Richard Thompson, J. G. Murray, J. W. McGimpsey, J. H. Jones, John A. Scott, John Espy, Wm. B. Lea.

THE COMMITTEE.

At this point the committee returned and reported that three of them were opposed to admitting the substitutes, and two in favor, and that the matter was referred back to the Convention.

A motion was made to adopt the report, and another motion to lay it on the table.

A debate ensued, in which several delegates denounced the report, and clamored for the admission of regularly appointed substitutes.

Mr. Claney then called for the yeas and nays on the question: "Shall the duly appointed substitutes be admitted?"

Pending this motion there was intense excitement, and order was finally restored by Mr. Brush withdrawing the original motion to exclude substitutes.

THE DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates, the substitutes being also given:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Fred. Schild, (W. J. Diehl, substitute).
Second ward—Robert McCutcheon.
Third ward—Peter Dressler.
Fourth ward—Fred. Rinehart.
Fifth ward—J. F. Moore.
Sixth ward—George D. Beecher.
Seventh ward—E. C. Matthews.
Eighth ward—W. Kelly.
Ninth ward—James T. Irwin.
Tenth ward—John H. Jones, (W. H. McCleary, substitute).
Eleventh ward—G. W. Rankin, (Wm. B. Hays, substitute).
Twelfth ward, First precinct—John Baker.
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—Thomas McMeal.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—J. K. Wachter.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—A. C. Coe.
Fourteenth ward—Samuel Whitehouse.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—Isaac Watson, (Robt. Watson, Sr., substitute).
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—George Nessenthaler.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. Bostwick.
Eighteenth ward—Henry Williams.
Nineteenth ward—P. McWilliams.
Twentieth ward—Alex. Bates.
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—Jared M. Brush.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Charles Stowell.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—William P. Bowers.
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—David Wilson.
Twenty-fourth ward—J Mulholland. (John Robinson, substitute).
Twenty-fifth ward—Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth ward—John N. Jarret.
Twenty-seventh ward—Andrew Binder.
Twenty-eighth ward—A. Lemmon.
Twenty-ninth ward—B. McCoy.
Thirtieth ward—William Gough.
Thirty-first ward—W. C. Burt.
Thirty-second ward—Henry Ward. (Henry Meyer, substitute).
Thirty-third ward—William Gerty.
Thirty-fourth ward—William Edwards.
Thirty-fifth ward—R. Smith.
Thirty-sixth ward—Richard Caddy.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—George Irwin.
Second ward—George D. Riddle.
Third ward, First precinct—John Aiken. (W. A. Scandrett, substitute).
Third ward, Second precinct—Frederick Faber.
Fourth ward, First precinct—Thomas Bredin. (George Tomlinson, substitute.)
Fourth ward, Second precinct—George H. Dierker.
Fifth ward—William M. Claney.
Sixth ward—S. J. Christ.
Seventh ward—A. Arent.
Eighth ward—William Zehnder.
Ninth ward—George Edmunds.
Tenth ward—Morgan Evans.
Eleventh ward—Philip Newhart.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—John W. Patterson, McKeesport, Second ward—John Wadsworth.
McKeesport, Third ward—Jacob Everett.
Braddock—John H. Cooper.
Elizabeth—Thomas Draft.
Sewickley—William B. Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—G. W. Hahn.
West Elizabeth—Henry Brantnoover.
Turtle Creek—George McGraw. (Calvin Miller, substitute.)
Millvale—Brewer Scott. (Wm. Coates, substitute.)
Bellevue—J. K. Snodgrass.
Etna—H. Boerringer.
Charleroi—Isaac Hinkle.
Mansfield—A. J. McQuinty.
Verdon—Robert Gray.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, First precinct—Thomas Paisley.
Kilbuck, Second precinct—C. W. Robinson.
Leet—George W. Lobas. (Abraham McGray, substitute.)
Plum—James Gray.
Penn—Jesse Morris.
Elizabeth, First precinct—B Wilson.
Elizabeth, Second precinct—Adam Kerber.
Elizabeth, Third precinct—Wm Douglass.
Elizabeth, Fourth precinct—N. H. Boyd. (John Watson, substitute.)
Mifflin—Joseph Perkins.
Robinson, First precinct—
Robinson, Second precinct—Wm. McIlwaine.
Moon—S. H. Heaner.
Franklin—Edward Thompson.
Baldwin, First precinct—James Powell.
Baldwin, Second precinct—John W. Briggs.
Ross, First precinct—John Crider.
Ross, Second precinct—George F. Gaul.
McCandless—John Wallace.
East Deer—Hugh Woods. (John Stearn, substitute.)
Upper St. Clair—D. Donaldson.
North Fayette—G. G. McKee.
Neville—James Dixon.
Shaler, First precinct—C. Baurieln. (H. K. Samuel, substitute.)
Shaler, Second precinct—John Miller.
Fawn—J. V. Holmes. (J. S. Martin, substitute.)
Wilkins, First precinct—J. S. Woodwell.
Wilkins, Second precinct—J. P. Lane.
Patton, First precinct—P. H. Mattock.
Patton, Second precinct—Wm. M. Haymaker.
North Versailles—Wm. Gray.
South Versailles, First precinct—R. S. Baldridge.
South Versailles, Second precinct—David Shaw.
South Versailles, Third precinct—James M. Love.
Jefferson—Wm. Reed. (James Brown, substitute.)
Charlier—Edward Sprung.
Findley—J. D. Shaefer.
Ohio—John M. Stevens.
Reserve—George Keefer.
Snowdon—John Wilson.
Pine—S. W. Kidd.
West Deer—James McIntyre.
Indiana, First precinct—John Federkeil.
Indiana, Second precinct—John Henderson.
Lower St. Clair—Fred. Link.
South Fayette—Jacob Jordan.
Sewickley—John F. Marks.
Crescent—W. Shaw.
Richland—H. Allen.
Union—John Oliver.
Hampton—H. W. Ferguson.
Aleppo, First precinct—S. J. Lee.
Scott, Second precinct—Joseph Couch.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson. (George Neely, substitute).
Harrison—S. A. Drury.
Lincoln—W. Caughey.
Forward—Harvey Applegate.
Stowe—H. B. Neale.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for the candidates, *viva voce*. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Richard Thompson	31	John A. Scott	18
J. G. Murray	27	John Espy	4
J. W. McGimpsey	4	W. B. Lea	9
John H. Jones	23		

There were 114 votes polled, and 58 were required to elect. None of the candidates having received that number another ballot was ordered.

CUTTING DOWN THE LIST.

Motions were made to strike off the names of all candidates who had not received twenty votes. This would have reduced the list to Messrs. Thompson, Murray and Jones. A vigorous opposition was manifested, and the motion was finally amended so as to include the four highest on the list, by which Mr. Scott's name was retained.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then proceeded with, and the result was announced as follows:

Richard Thompson	39	John A. Scott	18
James G. Murray	36	John H. Jones	19

One hundred and thirteen votes were polled, making fifty-seven necessary to a choice. There being no election, a third ballot became necessary.

An attempt was made to adjourn for one hour, but the sense of the convention was decidedly against an adjournment, and the motion was voted down.

A motion was then made to strike off the names of Scott and Jones, and proceed to a third ballot as between Murray and Thompson, the two highest. This gave rise to a sharp debate, but the motion was adopted.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

The result of the third ballot was announced as follows:

James G. Murray	71	Richard Thompson	44

Mr. Murray having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly nominated, and the announcement was received with applause. He was afterwards nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Murray, in response to loud calls, made his appearance and said he desired simply to return his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The Convention then adjourned.

New Buildings for 1873

The following table exhibits the number of new buildings erected, and to be erected, this season, in the several wards of the city, with cost of the same, as reported to the Building Inspector:

Wards.	Number.	Aggregate Cost.
1st	8 bricks	$ 100,400
	1 brick	1,000
2d	13 bricks	212,550
3d	14 bricks	133,500
4th	14 bricks	18,000
	9 bricks	21,236
5th	14 bricks	12,300
7th	8 bricks	8,316
8th	13 bricks	21,500
9th	4 bricks	2,800
10th	2 bricks and 3 frames	13,300
11th	6 bricks	46,000
12th	19 frames and 22 bricks	46,450
13th	19 frames and 3 bricks	20,787
14th	20 frames, 20 bricks	100,525
15th	26 bricks	58,000
16th	25 frames, 14 bricks	76,700
17th	54 bricks, 6 frames	148,250
18th	15 frames, 9 bricks	31,150
19th	25 frames, 14 bricks	100,600
20th	12 bricks, 24 frames	111,102
21st	7 bricks, 4 frames	15,415
22d	5 bricks, 6 frames	215,980
23d	9 frames, 4 bricks	13,650
24th	7 frames, 2 bricks	138,050
25th	17 bricks, 20 frames	63,995
26th	19 frames, 13 bricks	65,225
27th	2 frames, 4 bricks	69,427
28th	2 frames, 3 bricks	16,850
29th	2 frames, 1 brick	6,300
30th	6 frames, 1 brick	16,100
31st	15 frames, 1 brick	15,950
32d	15 frames	28,150
34th	3 frames	5,600
35th	9 frames, 1 brick	7,050
36th	5 frames, 3 bricks	24,400
Total		$2,138,147

Republican Committee Meeting.

The attention of members of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee is called to the notice of an important meeting, elsewhere published, to be held next Tuesday, 16th inst.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 10, 1873.

The local money market continues still well supplied with funds, and good borrowers are accommodated at their banks without resorting to the intervention of the bill brokers. Yet, from every direction the country banks that make Pittsburgh the chief point for their reserve funds, are calling home currency in amounts which must soon be felt in the declining deposit lines of our city banks. This drain of currency is, no doubt, to meet the demands of the farmers in sending forward their crops to market, and is usually of such a nature that the return flow of money from the country is slow in comparison with the rapid outflow to meet this demand.

The stock and government markets have been feverish and fluctuating during the day with a general weakening and decline of prices at the three o'clock call, as compared with the opening quotations.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	117
1874	113¾
1868	114¾
1865	115⅝
1865, new issue	115½
1867	116¼
1868	116¾
10 40s	113¾
New 6s, 5	111¾
Gold	111¾
Currency 6s	113
Tennessees, old	81
Tennessees, new	81
South Carolinas, old	74
North Carolinas, old	37
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	91¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s, 1881	117
United States 5-20s, 1862	113¾
United States 5 20s, 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1865,	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Pacifics	113

The New York *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the following report of the dry goods importations for the months enumerated:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manuf's of Wool	$20,088,815	$17,244,125	$17,710,128
Manuf's of Cotton	15,351,987	15,639,041	11,934,462
Manuf's of Silk	21,762,468	19,534,430	13,577,101
Manuf's of Flax	8,642,767	9,141,230	8,127,954
Miscel. Dry Goods	5,998,259	6,940,577	5,064,230
Total	$72,869,550	$68,501,163	$59,403,885

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manfrs of Wool	$8,757,161	$12,034,966	$10,953,295
Manfrs. of Cotton	4,998,816	6,488,914	6,966,509
Manfs. of Silk	5,080,234	4,916,332	6,845,347
Manfs. of Flax	1,871,617	2,456,993	4,834,506
Miscel. Dry Goods	1,082,576	1,433,786	1,297,402
Total withdrawn	$21,790,404	$27,330,991	$30,897,059
Add entered for consumption	72,869,550	68,501,163	59,403,885
Total entered at the port	$94,659,954	$95,832,154	$90,300,944

This shows a decrease of nineteen millions during the current year as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of thirty-four millions as compared with the first eight months of 1871. The general decrease in the imports, and a large and unusual increase in the exports, is the result of commerce of the country in a very different attitude from that which it occupied last year. From present appearances, however, the imports for the year to the whole United States for the calendar year, expiring with December, will be about the same as last year. The receipts of dry goods are now usually less than one-third of the total foreign imports at this port.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the varsous sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood streets:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
September 10, 1873.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
New York Central	92	92	92	92	92	92
Wells-Fargo Express	71¾	72	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
American Express	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	90¾	90¾	91	90¾
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and N. W	80¾	80	80	80	80	80
Chicago and N. W. pref	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
St. Paul, pref	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wabash	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	64¾	65
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Chicago and Alton				101		
C. C. C. and I. C	129	129	128¾	129	129	129

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	83¾
Reading	24¾
United Cos	12⅛
Oil Creek	40½
Lehigh Valley	60½
Phil'a and Erie	24
Central Penn	72¾
A. & T. R. R. 7-30s	99¼
Central Transp	47
Empire Transp	56

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 11, }

REMARKS—We have to report a continued dull market. Buyers and sellers continue apart in their views, the result is that business in this market is very limited. In regard to prices we have no change to note. The market closed easier to favor buyers who are not in a hurry to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. The nominal rates are 3¼@3½c.

PARKER.

3,000 bbls spot.....$1 10
2,500 bbls spot.....1 15

REFINED.

The demand being light sales were of a similar character. We quote f. o. b. at works 13½c; city delivery 14c.

Philadelphia delivery.....15½c
New York delivery.....16¾c

OIL BARRELS.

The market was dull, the supply on sale at present being large; city $2 20@2 25; country $2 10@2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line]

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market has underwent no material change. On upper road the market ranged between $1 35 and $1 37½ per bbl, with no change figure. The market in Oil City was $1 35. At Parker's Landing the market was about $1 10@ 1 15. The home refined market was so in bulk and 13½c in barrels. Sales and resales of crude petroleum in the Oil country, September 9:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 35
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 35
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....1 35
3,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot.....1 10
2,500 bbls Parker's Landing, spot.....1 15

NEW YORK, September 10.—Closing 9——Spot petroleum quiet at 47½c for December; shipping orders at 11all½c; refined weak; sales 3,000 bbls refined, September, at 16c; November and December delivries at 16c; cases 22½c. Philadelphia delivery; sales 4,000 bbls crude, shipping order, on private terms; refined firmer at 15½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—Market quiet, but little doing at $1 10.

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—Market quiet, but little change in feeling or prices; spot at $1 37½a1 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 10.—Market dull at $1 25a1 30.

OIL CITY, September 10.—Market quiet at $1 30.

ROUSEVILLE, September 10.—Market quiet at $1 15.

PARKER'S, September 10.—Crude $1 10a1 15. Market not very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Market quiet at 15½c; spot, crude, 10½c; bbls, 54c; bulk casks, 25½c; sales none; refined 15¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line]

OIL CITY, September 10.—Market quiet at $1 30. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, September 10.—Market quiet at $1 30a 1 35.

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—$1 37½a1 40.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

September 9.—The attendance of buyers is good and the demand active for all grades of leaf and lugs, with a slight advance on common and shipping grades. Some extra tobacco has been offered during the week, the fine prices obtained for which are generally higher than at same time last year. We quote:

Sweepings and trash	$ 1 00a 4 00
Factory trash	5 00a 6 00
Planters' lugs	6 25a 8 25
Common leaf	8 25a 9 25
Medium leaf	9 25a10 25
Good leaf	10 25a11 00
Dark wrappers	13 00a15 00
Bright wrappers	25 00a40 00
Cutting rags, good	8 00a10 00
Cutting lugs, common	7 25a 7 75
Cutting lugs, good	8 00a10 00
Cutting leaf, common	9 25a12 00
Shippers	9 00a13 00

The news from the tobacco-growing districts is contradictory, but every indication favors a larger crop in this State. In some localities the worm has done much damage, while in Breckinridge and adjoining counties the crop has suffered for the want of rain, but in most instances the crop is reported excellent. A short crop is reported in Missouri. In Southern Indiana some reports favor a large crop, while others are not so encouraging. In Tennessee the crop is reported doing well and a large yield is expected in East and Middle Tennessee. A few hhds of new primings leaf have been sold in the market at prices ranging from $8, but no new leaf to bring the average. The sales during the week have averaged 135 hhds each day, which shows a large increase over the sales for the same period last year.

The following table shows the number of hogsheads sold during the week and month for the current tobacco year:

Warehouses.	Week	Month.	Year.
Pickett	123	123	5,685
Farmers'	198	198	8,428
Planters'	132	132	8,100
Boone	85	85	6,816
Ninth street	90	90	5,129
Planters'	61	61	4,961
Exchange	68	68	3,822
Kentucky Association	56	56	3,148
Total	813	813	49,090
Same time last year			39,259
Increase this year			12,842

The sales to-day amounted to only 35 hogsheads. The following was the range of prices:

For Hart county lugs and leaf $7 50a10 75; Hancock, $10a14 75; Daviess, $6 50a12; Ballard, $10 a13 75; Barren, $11 75; Breckinridge, $10; Indiana, $9a7 50; Missouri, $5 50a10; Virginia, $7 50a8 70.—*Commercial.*

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 11, 1873. }

Following are the ruling jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	50@ 58	American Coil	54@ 57
Flounders	50@ 57	Scotch Snuff	65@ 68
Yens	50@ 57	Copenh'n Snuff	38@ 60
Navies	56@ 58	Cut and Dry smoking	50@ 60
Louisville Navy	56@ 58	18 to 9 lb	50@
Virginia Navy	56@ 58	Fine Cuts	65@90
Atlantic Cable	55@ 58		

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 11, 1873. }

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@47c	Medium fleece	43@45c
Tubwashed	45@48c	Common fleece	42@43c
Combing	@45c	Pulled wools	32@34c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1873. }

REMARKS—To-day business on the street showed a better feeling than has existed for the past day or two, and we look for a continuance of the same for the remainder of the week.

The apple trade is absolutely dead, and farmers might as well keep them at home, make cider, vinegar, apple butter, dried apples, or let them even rot there, as to ship them to this city, and be out of pocket for freight expenses.

Butter is in excellent demand; particularly for strictly choice, and the market to-day was quite active at the quotations given below.

Eggs were much sought after to-day, and prices took a little jump.

The flour market continues quite firm, and although we learn of some advances being made in the West, we are hardly prepared to think that it is anything more than a little scare owing to the recent great demand for the export trade.

The grain dealers report a very firm market in all kinds of grain, everything except oats being very scarce.

The remainder of the list remains nominally at previous prices, with few changes to note.

Below will be found a full list of the prices of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,816	6,684	15,540
Apples, bbs	2,121	1,334	3,455
Cheese, boxes	1,219	862	2,081
Corn, sacks	4,275	1,809	6,084
Wheat, sacks	3,444	2,115	5,559
Barley, sacks	2,937	4,389	6,626
Rye, sacks	2,065	1,530	3,595
Oats, sacks	14,548	9,325	23,870
Butter, bkgs	175	148	323
Bacon pieces		1,363	1,362
Hogs, lots	235	163	398

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—It seems to be useless to waste our space to quote apples when they are a drug upon the market, in fact they will continue to be so until some of the green fruit is in less demand. A few sales were made to-day at 75c@$1 50@$2 00 ₩ bbl, the latter for a choice article. Evaporated apples.

ALES—We continue to learn of a very fair home demand at the present quotations, and we opine that they will be soon changed, if we may judge from the condition of the new hop crop which is not very flattering, to say the least. For the present we continue to quote at the following quotations: X, $9; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11 ₩ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 galls, $24; bbls, 45 galls, $44; hhds, 65 galls, $65.

ASHES—But a moderate demand is made for the various grades reported below, and prices are unchanged. Pearls, 6c; refined soda, 5@5½c; common do, 4c; pots, 9@9½c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 4½c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

BACON—There is but a moderate inquiry for bacon as yet, little of the new crop having made its appearance in this market. New medium are quoted at 8 per bush.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Continues in active demand at our previous quotations: 6 cans, $1 60 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ₩ lb.

BRIMSTONE—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 3½@3¾c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—The market is very flat with little doing at 7@8c by the car lot.

BUTTER—To-day there was an active movement in butter, and as the receipts continue light—having but 33 packages to report—this activity will no doubt continue for some time. Prices ruled considerably from 26c to 30c ₩ lb, but the latter figure was obtained for an odd package of fancy butter. The ruling figures for a nice choice article were 28@27@28c ₩ lb, with lower quotations.

BROOMS—Remain firm at $2 25@2 50@3 per doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Since our last report there has been a downward tendency in prices for hams, the latter handling the trade continues quite active. The decline, however, comes from the west, and, as a natural consequence, affects this market. The following are our quotations since the decline: Hams, extra sugar cured, 13½ lb 15c; smokers, extra sugar cured, 12½ lb, 14½c; canvassed bacon, sugar cured, 13 lb, 13½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9 lb, 15c; beef hams, sugar cured, 9 lbs, 15c; beef tongues, sugar cured, $7 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 8 lb, 10c; rib sides, 10½c; short rib do, 11c; clear do, 11½c; mess pork, 9 lbs, $14; and 10 lbs, $13; lard in tierces, 9¾c ₩ lb; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9¾c; refined for summer use, in kegs, 10c; refined for summer use, in buckets, 11c; refined in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c; refined in 5 lb caddies, 12¼c; refined in 10 lb pails, 12¼c; refined in 20 lb pails, 12c. The receipts since our last report were but 50 tierces bacon.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair trade demand for standard white at 15c ₩ gal.

CHEESE—The market continues quite active, notwithstanding the receipts have fallen off since our last report. Dealers in factory cheese begin to lessen the amount of their manufacture, but, if we are correctly informed, the manufacture will continue much longer than usual, with the make of the whole United States for the calendar year, expiring with December, will be about the same as last year in this country. The receipts of dry goods are now usually less than one-third of the total foreign imports at this port.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the varsous sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood streets:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
September 10, 1873.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
New York Central	92	92	92	92	92	92
Wells-Fargo Express	71¾	72	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
American Express	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	90¾	90¾	91	90¾
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and N. W	80¾	80	80	80	80	80
Chicago and N. W. pref	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
St. Paul, pref	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wabash	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	64¾	65
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Chicago and Alton				101		
C. C. C. and I. C	129	129	128¾	129	129	129

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	83¾
Reading	24¾
United Cos	12⅛
Oil Creek	40½
Lehigh Valley	60½
Phil'a and Erie	24
Central Penn	72¾
A. & T. R. R. 7-30s	99¼
Central Transp	47
Empire Transp	56

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 11, }

REMARKS—We have to report a continued dull market. Buyers and sellers continue apart in their views, the result is that business in this market is very limited. In regard to prices we have no change to note. The market closed easier to favor buyers who are not in a hurry to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. The nominal rates are 3¼@3½c.

PARKER.

3,000 bbls spot.....$1 10
2,500 bbls spot.....1 15

REFINED.

The demand being light sales were of a similar character. We quote f. o. b. at works 13½c; city delivery 14c.

Philadelphia delivery.....15½c
New York delivery.....16¾c

OIL BARRELS.

The market was dull, the supply on sale at present being large; city $2 20@2 25; country $2 10@2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line]

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market has underwent no material change. On upper road the market ranged between $1 35 and $1 37½ per bbl, with no change figure. The market in Oil City was $1 35. At Parker's Landing the market was about $1 10@ 1 15. The home refined market was so in bulk and 13½c in barrels. Sales and resales of crude petroleum in the Oil country, September 9:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 35
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 35
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....1 35
3,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot.....1 10
2,500 bbls Parker's Landing, spot.....1 15

NEW YORK, September 10.—Closing 9——Spot petroleum quiet at 47½c for December; shipping orders at 11all½c; refined weak; sales 3,000 bbls refined, September, at 16c; November and December delivries at 16c; cases 22½c. Philadelphia delivery; sales 4,000 bbls crude, shipping order, on private terms; refined firmer at 15½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—Market quiet, but little change in feeling or prices; spot at $1 37½a1 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 10.—Market dull at $1 25a1 30.

OIL CITY, September 10.—Market quiet at $1 30.

ROUSEVILLE, September 10.—Market quiet at $1 15.

PARKER'S, September 10.—Crude $1 10a1 15. Market not very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Market quiet at 15½c; spot, crude, 10½c; bbls, 54c; bulk casks, 25½c; sales none; refined 15¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line]

OIL CITY, September 10.—Market quiet at $1 30. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, September 10.—Market quiet at $1 30a 1 35.

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—$1 37½a1 40.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

September 9.—The attendance of buyers is good and the demand active for all grades of leaf and lugs, with a slight advance on common and shipping grades. Some extra tobacco has been offered during the week, the fine prices obtained for which are generally higher than at same time last year. We quote:

Sweepings and trash	$ 1 00a 4 00
Factory trash	5 00a 6 00
Planters' lugs	6 25a 8 25
Common leaf	8 25a 9 25
Medium leaf	9 25a10 25
Good leaf	10 25a11 00
Dark wrappers	13 00a15 00
Bright wrappers	25 00a40 00
Cutting rags, good	8 00a10 00
Cutting lugs, common	7 25a 7 75
Cutting lugs, good	8 00a10 00
Cutting leaf, common	9 25a12 00
Shippers	9 00a13 00

The news from the tobacco-growing districts is contradictory, but every indication favors a larger crop in this State. In some localities the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania have no opinions to express on the Tariff question. They are waiting to find out what side of it they are on.

"THE Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Wisconsin have united in a call for a State Convention, and have placed themselves on a common platform."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

And they will be buried in a common grave.

ONE of the leading Democratic papers of the Eastern States thinks that the great want of that party is leaders. And followers, it might have added: for, thanks to the emancipating and quickening spirit of the age, the number of their dupes is every day growing less and less.

IT COSTS *fifty-two millions* a year to run the government of the Democratic city of New York—more than enough to pay the State debt of Pennsylvania twice over. Democratic mismanagement must be a peculiar luxury to the New Yorkers, or they would not hang on to it as they do; but it is a very costly one.

THE August report of the State Sinking Fund Commissioners has just been published. The amount of debt reduction for that month was five hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-four cents. A pretty solid and effective Republican argument, as the honest and economic tax-payers of the State will be apt to think.

IT TAKES some people a great while before they can see the point of a joke. HORATIO SEYMOUR, who has lately been vaticinating to a *Herald* reporter on the subject of Cæsarism, has just found out that the result of the Presidential contest between General GRANT and himself in 1868 shows—to us his own words—that the people *"preferred him to me."* Having made this brilliant discovery, SEYMOUR should now go and stump Ohio for ALLEN.

GEN. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, is not a lawyer, and his legal opinions are not, therefore, worth much. He writes a beautiful hand, and his autographs on government paper are valuable; but in matters of law, the opinions of the Attorney General are by most people preferred to his. Which is but natural, and consequently, his opinion that a Congressman cannot get rid of his back pay by giving it to the United States, should have been addressed exclusively to the marines.

JAPAN and Peru are among the first governments to follow the precedent established by the United States and Great Britain in the Geneva arbitration. A grave dispute having arisen between the former countries, growing out of the action of the Japanese government in the case of the Peruvian coolie ship Maria Luz, which, with a large number of Chinese coolies on board, was taken into one of the ports of Japan, the high contesting parties have at last decided to submit the case to an arbitrator, and the Emperor of Russia has been selected as umpire. Thus the serious trouble is in a fair way to be settled amicably.

THE President of the Wilkesbarre Convention stated, while the ballot for Supreme Judge was pending, that Judge LUDLOW could always be depended on for his "Democracy." True. Judge LUDLOW never forgets, whether on or off the bench, that he is a Democrat, and he always gives his party the benefit of any judicial doubt that may arise. He believes the Registry law of the State unconstitutional, and will so decide, if elected; and any Republican who votes for him, in Philadelphia or out of it, must do so with the full knowledge that he will go as far on the bench, to serve his party, as any Democrat in the State would do.

The English papers have begun to discuss the Catholic pilgrimage movement, with which they do not seem at all pleased. That country is Protestant to the back-bone, and although tolerant of everything but skepticism, does not at all like the notion of sending an English detachment to reinforce the clerical movement in France. How unpopular the movement is may be inferred from the fact that popular sympathies are actual the French Republic heretofore a thing ded and disliked, and not now liked for itself, but because the sole choice seems to be between the establishment of the Republic and the political ascendency of the priests.

A VERY important interest of this country is that of the wool trade, the outlook as regards which is quite encouraging. A number of large purchases have recently been made in New York by a heavy buyer from Belgium, at fully the current European quotations; a fact which would seem to indicate that the quality of the wool on this side is regarded as superior to that attainable there. Some of our buyers have again gone to Australia, a movement which will not be unlikely to strengthen prices in that market. Upon the whole, the signs of the times would appear to promise a firmer market—of which farmers and holders will by no means complain.

"ISN'T it a little curious that the Pennsylvania Democrats used for their State platform this year the identical resolutions already adopted by the Ohio Democrats, with the exception of that clause which insists that 'our tariff should be formed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries'?—*Troy Times.*

Not at all. The true reason of the Pennsylvania departure from copy was probably not so much that the platform makers did not agree with their Ohio brethren, as that they lacked the pluck to avow it. They had not the courage of their opinions—that is all; hence—

"Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat i' the adage."

THE State of Virginia has twenty-six millions of acres of land, much of it good and all of it available for some purpose, with labor in abundance and farm animals in ample supply. And yet her public obligations sell in the markets for little more than those of Greece, Spain, and other governments which are admitted failures. This is chiefly owing to the enormous debt which the Democratic party in that State has fastened around the necks of the people since it came into power four years ago. Virginia is one of those States lately cited by the *Post* as an illustration of the remarkable prosperity which characterizes the Democratic Commonwealths of the Southern portion of the Union.

SPEAKING of the developments which have lately been made concerning the iron trade of Great Britain, and the influence they are likely to exert on the same industry in this country, the Boston *Post* says:

"The opportunity for the Pennsylvania manufacturers has come, and they seem disposed to make the best of it. New furnaces are being put up in all directions, and iron in large quantities is being sold to fill Canadian orders, some of these orders being, it is said, destined for England."

The free traders, however, are doing their level worst to prevent out people from making "the best of it," and the Democratic leaders of the State stand by and encourage them in their mischievous interference, by intimating it to be "sound in principle."

THE most thoroughly Democratic city in the United States is New York; and under Democratic rule, it was the most corrupt. The Democratic majority there, in 1868 was 50,000, and the corruption of its officials corresponded, in magnitude, to the Democratic majority. Brooklyn, its sister city, is also Democratic. It gave SEYMOUR 12,000 majority, and there we find corruption as prevalent as in New York. Every city officer is tainted with suspicion, and those who have not yet been proven to be corrupt are trying to shield those against whom the proof is clear. And yet these are the fellows who are continually singing round that party is pure, corrupt, and that if the Democrats had the power they would work a reformation both in State and Nation!

RELATIVE to the f reign breadstuff demand, the indications are that it will be heavier than was expected. The English, German and French harvests are all reported to be deficient; while, according to an Odessa paper published in the great grain-growing region of Russia, the wheat in many places has been actually burnt up, and will not yield more than enough to pay the cost of sowing. Streams and wells have become exhausted over a wide tract of country, and cattle are selling very cheap because their owners cannot afford to feed them. The grain margin for export will therefore be considerably lessened, and the granaries of the United States must be resorted to in order to supply the deficiency. Fortunately, the condition of our leading crops is very satisfactory, and this prospective increased demand for breadstuffs will advantage our farmers correspondingly, and further tend to make the balance of trade favorable to our national interests.

THE most practical reprobation of the salary steal, it cannot be denied, has come from a Democratic quarter. The Republicans have wasted some sentimental verbosity against it, but their opposition has in no instance that we can recall, gone further. But when the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in their State Convention, took one of their most prominent members (a Congressman) by the ear, and led him to a back seat, because of his complicity in the grab iniquity, they emphasized, in a practical way, the deep detestation with which the Democracy as a party view that robbery of the people. The rebuked delegate was a gentleman of great prominence in the party, and was pressed for the chairmanship. We again allude to this case because of its peculiar significance as illustrating Democratic sentiment on the salary grab.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The *Plain Dealer* entirely loses sight of a fact which quite knocks the bottom out of its handsomely constructed tub, namely: That while they "took one of their most prominent members (a Congressman) by the ear and led him to a back seat," there yet remained and took an active part in the proceedings of the Convention, a half dozen Democratic Congressmen who were fully as deep in the salary grab mire as was the ostracised member in the mud.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Before the adjournment of the French National Assembly, the expectation was quite general that the dispersion of its members would be followed by a season of political quiet and repose. Political partisanship, it was hoped, would imitate the Legislature and take a vacation. The anticipation, however, was founded on mistake, and French parties, though often before more passionate, have never been more zealous or more busy in toiling for the upperhand than they have been since the adjournment. The Republic or actual government being the center of interest, two opinions prevail concerning the situation, one of them being that the Republic is in imminent peril, and the other being that it was never so strong or safe as at the present time.

Those who fear for the Republic place full belief in the existence of a conspiracy which has been formed for its overthrow, and which is just now rapidly carrying out its plans. The chiefs of the movement are said to be the Deputies of the Right and the Right Center. It is alleged that before leaving Versailles for their homes they gave to the members of the *Commission de Permanence*, who represent them, full powers to adopt whatever measures should seem to them necessary for the establishment of the monarchy. These gentlemen are thus able to depend upon two hundred and eighty members of the Assembly to sanction their acts. At present the efforts of the conspirators are understood to be employed in securing the adhesion of additional members to their scheme, success or failure pretty much depending upon success or failure in effecting a real reconciliation between the Legitimists and the Orleanists. But of course the more supporters gained the more better. Once secured of a majority, the *Commission de Permanence*, immediately after the withdrawal of the last of the Germans, will convoke the National Assembly, which having declared the time arrived for laying aside the Provisional government, will as quickly as possible take the following steps: It will decide that monarchy is the legal government of France, and will appoint a commission of thirty members to draw up a constitution. The Assembly will then adjourn for two months to allow the commission time to do its work. In the meanwhile Marshal MACMAHON, as Lieutenant General of the King dom, will continue to exercise the powers formerly conferred upon him. Count de CHAMBORD finding himself thus unconditionally summoned by the mere fact of the re-establishment of the monarchy, is expected spontaneously to make the concessions which he has heretofore refused to make: to announce to the army his willingness to accept the tricolor, and to the nation his willingness to accept a constitution with its guaranties.

Those who decline to believe that the Republic is in any serious danger give various reasons for their confidence. They are generally skeptical as to any real or effectual fusion of interests between the Orleanists and the Legitimists. It seems to them simply impossible for either of the royal aspirants concerned to commit the self-stultification, or rather the moral suicide, that would be involved in a surrender of the principles which he has always professed to regard as inviolable. Even conceding that a partial reconciliation may be had, they deem it next to impossible that the princes, it is denied that their adherents can be brought to co-operate with one another in a common cause. The obstacle in the way of such a fusion lies, it is argued, in the principles of the two parties whose opposition is so deeply rooted that its removal does not depend upon men. The princes of Orleans may abdicate their claims, but Orleanism properly so named can not abdicate, as it represents the numerous party of middle class people, who indeed believe monarchy preferable to a republic in the present condition of Europe, but who desire a constitutional monarchy resting on popular, not on divine right, and recognizing civil and religious liberty, with the flag which has become their emblem. Under the Count of CHAMBORD nothing of the kind is possible, if he be judged by his own often repeated declarations. Of the social and political system which he represents he has himself said, "Without it I am nothing, with it I am everything." In few words, the restoration of legitimate royalty in France would owe all its power and virtue to the genuineness of the article, to the fact that it was legitimate royalty with whatever it implies and signifies.

In connection with the prospects of the conspiracy mentioned above, it is an important fact that the DUC DE BROGLIE, the leading spirit of the present government, is well known to be hostile to an alliance of the Orleanists and Legitimists. Though a decided Catholic, he has no relish for the clerical domination that would be established with HENRY V. on the throne, and there is no room for doubt that he would prefer the present republic to a Legitimist restoration, and this feeling is probably shared by all prominent Orleanists who see the absurdity of expecting a Legitimist monarch to accept a constitution from the Assembly, or to renounce the right of regulating the religion of his subjects.

In view of such facts and considerations, those who "despair not of the Republic" profess no fear that a majority of the Assembly may be soon found willing to set up a monarchy on the ruins of the present government. And in farther justification of their confidence, they remind us that M. THIERS was set aside by a majority of only fourteen, and that among those who voted against him were fifteen moderate republicans and twenty Bonapartists. These latter are certain, it is said, to make a desperate resistence to monarchical restoration by a vote of the Assembly. They would demand a *plebiscite* or appeal to the people. Therefore, M. GAILLARDET, the able Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, some of whose remarks we have quoted substantially above, concludes that an attempt on the part of the Assembly to re-establish monarchy will undoubtedly fail, and he thinks it likely that the monarchists in that body will endeavor to gain time by prolonging the presidency of MACMAHON for three or five years. He also remarks that either failure in the attempt to overthrow the present government or the extension of the President's rule would be a victory for the Republic, which by its mere continuance must become ever more firmly established.

PATENTS AT VIENNA.

When, some time ago, we called attention to the meeting and probable results of the International Patent Congress at Vienna, we were not aware of the failure which had overtaken Mr. Minister JAY's proposition. It was known that the Archduke ALBERT, as chief of the directors of the Exposition, had approved of the project, that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs had sanctioned it, and that the representatives of several important governments had expressed sympathy for the object aimed at. There appeared, therefore, no room for doubt that the Patent Congress would be held It seems, however, that high Austrian functionaries, perhaps even the Emperor, took alarm at the epithet "International," a word of most sinister omen just now in Europe to the ruling classes and especially to royal persons and their friends, and on reflection they refused to call an assembly which could be justly described by no adjective less terrible or less suggestive of social mischief and revolution. The Congress would be international or nothing, and the statesmen of Berlin and London declined not less emphatically than those of Vienna to countenance a respectful use of the odious word. Such at least is one explanation of the fact that the assembly which was formally announced as an International Patent Congress has turned out to be a mere meeting of gentlemen of divers countries, to compare and discuss their different patent laws, without authority to assimilate or modify them. Certainly the explanation receives some color of probability from the circumstance that the representatives of the United States, Switzerland and Greece are said to have been invested by their respective governments with powers appropriate to the members of a body qualified to establish a general patent law. At the assembly as it proved to be, of course their legislative commissions would be of no avail, and they were mere debaters like the rest.

It does not follow, however, that the meeting in Vienna has been wholly abortive or without desirable results. The men assembled from various countries were familiar, theoretically and by experience, with the entire subjects of patents and patent legislation; were eager to learn whatever might be of advantage to the great interest concerned, and were quite free from national prejudices and narrowness. While in the Congress, if we may so call it, there were some who declared themselves hostile to the legal protection of inventions, the opinion was maintained by a very small minority. The great majority of the members professed confidence in the doctrine that, if not a universal law, judicious legislation in every country is essential to the cultivation of practical ingenuity, and to the full development of the practical arts. In favor of these views even foreigners derived arguments from the example of the United States. German members were especially enthusiastic in their commendation of American legislation on the subject, and pointed with emphasis to the fact—frankly conceded—that at the last World Expositions almost the only "epoch-making inventions" exhibited were brought from the United States. Such a fact, they argued, afforded sufficient proof that monopoly in the matter of inventions is no hinderance to progress. As evidence of the influence of legal protection in stimulating invention, Germans also recalled the fact that, while in Prussia, where the acquisition of a patent is for the most part dependent on the favor of important persons, hardly fifty patents are granted in a year; in England, where some protection is extended, two thousand patents were granted between 1866 and 1869, and in the United States where the protection is complete, twelve thousand inventions were patented during the same period. The effect of the discussion was, we are told, greatly to recommend the American patent laws to the favor of the members of the Congress.

On the other hand, the American view that the holder of a patent may enjoy its exclusive use, met with little favor. The opinion of the Congress, embodied in a resolution, was that an opportunity should be given to persons engaged in the same manufacture to come to an agreement with the inventor or the owner of the patent by which they might enjoy the advantages of the invention. The European members, for the most part it should seem, took the ground that an inventor is even bound under proper conditions of indemnity, to permit all who desire it, the use of his invention. Against this resolution the Americans contended zealously, but were outvoted, and the resolution was adopted. And such a provision, it appears, is embodied in most of the recent patent legislation of the States of Europe. The provision is, we suppose, especially designed to guard against the possibility of one manufacturer, by means of improved machinery or an improved method, being able to drive all other manufacturers of the same article from the market, an argument commonly used in favor of a system of rewards by the State as a substitute for patents.

The foregoing are mere specimens of the subjects concerning which members of the Congress exchanged views. No difference of opinion existed as to the desirableness of international conference and discussion for the improvement of the legislation in question, and there is slight room for doubt that, soon or late, a real Congress of the nations, invested with legislative powers, will assemble for the purpose of effecting the reform. Indeed, the Vienna meeting appointed an international committee to labor in connection with national committees for the accomplishment of the most important objects aimed at in a universal code—the protection of inventors, and the extension to all nations concerned of the advantages growing out of the ingenuity or the genius of one. In anticipation of the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, the people of the United States are at present most directly interested in the prosperity of such measures.

CAUSES AND CHARACTER OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The mighty current of emigration which has been pouring, with increased volume during the last two years, from Germany into the United States, is one of the most interesting social and political phenomena of the time. And while much has been written on the subject of its causes and character, and almost every one feels able to discuss them, many of the current notions about it are vague and some of them contradictory. Certainly clearer, if not more abundant light upon it was needed, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn, through the *Freiheit's Freund*, that a Prussian functionary, Herr BOEDICKER, a government assessor, has treated the subject in a thorough manner, in an exhaustive work that has appeared in a pamphlet edited by the celebrated statistician EGEN. The *Freund* of yesterday contained an interesting synopsis of Herr BOEDICKER's paper. The fact that the author is a Prussian official would by itself entitle his investigation to particular attention.

Of course the late war with France is specified as the great cause of increased emigration, which does not seem to Mr. BOEDICKER likely much to fall off. Emigration, it appears, has always been a consequence of war in Germany, and by questioning the emigrants one learns that the dread of war was what impels a many who suffered in their families or their property, by the late conflict, to leave their homes. The *Landwehrmann* rescues his family and his goods, the mother her sons from prospective peril. Such convulsions also operate in another way; by disturbing the ordinary current of popular life, they produce a feeling of unrest, and predispose people to change of abode.

Not only the war and its direct effects, but progressive industrial development in Germany leads to emigration. Pauperism, especially, in sight of fine opportunities of remunerative employment and of getting on in life, are keenly affected by the hardships of the three years' military service.

And still more powerful than these motives are the economical grounds of the movement It is not only the destitute classes who emigrate, as appears clearly enough from the statistics of the subject. According to data thus derived a large portion of the emigrants may be distributed into the following classes:

1. Artisans of the small grain, forming on the average 6.20 per cent. of the aggregate emigration. These craftsmen are in Germany kept down by the great productive establishments of their respective trades. They can not get journeymen to work for them, since journeymen no longer visit the small towns. Nor are they able to pay such wages as assistants can obtain elsewhere. Material also constantly becomes dearer, while the town taxes constantly increase.

2. The second class consists of small landowners in the country, who in connection with renters and stewards or bailiffs, form 5.89 per cent. of the aggregate emigration. These small proprietors often cannot procure day laborers—"hands," as we say—to help them with their work, and when they can procure them, are able with difficulty to pay them. They also find the taxes ever more oppressive, and besides suffer from bad harvests.

3. The third class consists of journeymen, assistants and workers in manufactories who form on an average 12.21 per cent. of the aggregate emigration.

4. The fourth class consists of rural laborers, forming on average 28.321 per cent. of the emigration.

5. The fifth class is made up of domestics or servants, whether of small towns or the country, and includes day laborers. These form about 17.181 per cent. of the collective emigrants.

Referring to classes third, fourth and fifth, Herr BOEDICKER makes the remark that the lot of laborers in general is seen to improve as the observer proceeds from the East towards the West. Thus, he says, the Turkish and Russian laborer is more unfavorably situated than the German, and the German than the Belgian and the English, while the North American laborer is better off than any other. Of course, the prospect draws.

Powerful among the causes of emigration is the difficulty of finding a settlement in Germany, under one's own roof on one's own soil. For the classes concerned, this difficulty lies partly in the German legislation affecting the subject, but much more in the number and extent of the landed estates whose proprietors refuse to part with any portion. In each of the Eastern provinces of Prussia, with a single exception, more than half of the entire area consists of great estates, of not less than three hundred acres. In Pomerania more than two-thirds of the land is thus divided, and these great estates are constantly growing larger by the consolidation of peasant farms. Hence the impossibility for many of obtaining land in their own country.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

Though since the defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish University bill, neither the telegraph nor correspondents have had much to say about either opinion or events in Ireland, Irishmen at home appear to have been all the time in their normal condition of vivacious activity. In fact, there is a manifest tendency among English newsmen to slight Hibernian politics, and to ignore them as much as possible until they become so important or so stormy as to compel attention. This tendency is especially apparent among British newsmen who cater for the foreign world. Perhaps the tendency is the outcome for a prevalent conviction that if an Irish affair, whether a project or a movement be really of some moment, it is pretty certain to be urged with not a little noisy commotion. It is certainly not easy to believe that many of the intelligent Irishmen who are at present agitating the subject of Home Rule entertain any lively hope of succeeding in their object.

According to Mr. FROUDE, American opinion is worth five hundred pieces of cannon to the Irish in their struggle with England for the recognition of what they believe to be their rights. There is probably no exaggeration in the estimate. During many years Irishmen hoped that the United States, with literal heavy guns, would some day, perhaps soon, aid them in gaining their independence, and England seriously dreaded the alliance as a likely result of either Irish insurrection or a war with America. And it is impossible to say how much the same fear had to do in reconciling Great Britain to the actual settlement of the Alabama difficulty. Certainly the settlement was not of the kind which English history warranted the nations to expect. There is still less chance of mistake in assuming that the same dread was no insignificant force in inspiring and carrying out those English reforms in Ireland for which the Prime Minister himself gave partial credit to the Fenian organization, which, however, owed its power to its American connections. At present, pacific relations between England and the United States rest on so broad and solid a foundation, and give such unmistakable signs of permanence, that Irishmen have ceased to anticipate their rupture. And no doubt this fact, the vanishing of the hope of American assistance, is not less influential than Mr. GLADSTONE's reforms in giving its mild character to the agitation for Home Rule. Ireland is apparently as far from being contented as ever. Neither the disestablishment of the English church, nor the improved administration of justice, nor the encouragement of Irish trade has even begun to reconcile the great Celtic or Catholic population of the island to English rule. But hopeless of its overthrow by their own force and with no prospect of American aid, they hope or profess to hope to succeed by peaceful means, by pursuing the policy of agitation recommended and practiced by O'CONNELL.

It is perhaps well for the country that it has so reasonable and legitimate a foundation on which to keep up political movement. In striving for one object the agitators may gain others. Of course England will never surrender her hold on Ireland in deference to the mere wishes of the people. Then the Protestants of Ireland, the richest and most enterprising part of the population, will resist Home Rule with desperation, and some very influential Catholic Celts also are equally hostile to the change. The Protestants know that under native rule ultramontane Popery would completely have its own will, and they would be subjected to intolerable oppression, and not a few of the Catholic Celts know that, if English power were withdrawn, an attempt would be made to rectify the results of history in a way which might deprive them of their possessions. Civil war of the most sanguinary and terrible character would be inevitable, a dozen or more chiefs or kings striving to regain the lands of their ancestors. But though England will not withdraw in consequence of the agitation, she may as the result of it be compelled to continue the same kind of information she has so prosperously begun. While great cities like Dublin, with nearly 300,000 inhabitants, like Cork, with nearly 100,000, and like Belfast, with nearly 200,000, have each only two representatives in Parliament, while many considerable towns are without representation, and fifty thousand registered voters elsewhere elect thirty-five members, there is plainly much work still to be done before the Irish can be fairly expected to be contented with English rule.

A PROPHECY.

In our issue of yesterday we gave a brief account of the plan by which, as many French-men believe, or profess to believe, the Republic is soon to be overthrown. The essential features of the plan are the proclamation by the National Assembly of monarchy as the legal government of France, and the assumption of his royal position by Count CHAMBORD as HENRY V. These and other details of the scheme were lately described by the Parisian journal, the *Soir*, as having been learned from the common talk of Legitimists and Orleanists. No doubt the scheme has been extensively discussed, as represented by the *Soir*, but whether it was ever seriously entertained as a plan of action is quite another question. A few days ago, in Paris, an immense sensation was created by a BONAPARTIST organ, the *Gaulois*, which ventured to predict the resignation of the present Assembly as the consequence of the plan referred to. In its prophetic treatment of the subject the *Gaulois* adopted the style sometimes employed by the Hebrew prophets, and spoke of events to come as if they were already past. Having thus related the successive acts of the Assembly by which a Bourbon was again placed on the throne on the 18th of November, representing the vote as 341 against 302, and the Bonapartists as refusing to vote, the Seer stated that the first act of the new King was a limitation of universal suffrage, and that his government was extremely arbitrary, being absolute in the strictest sense of the word.

"The Kings will was the only law. The people refused to pay the taxes which the Assembly had voted. Our part of the country revolts first place. In Paris the insurgents placed M. THIERS at their head. When they came to a barricade, a powerful soldier, who professed loyal sentiments, put him on the top of the barricade. 'Fire; you pack of rascals!' The blood of Thiers will give life to the Republic!' Thiers fell dead. His corpse was dragged through the streets by the rabble to the cry of 'Long live the Republic!' A provisional government was declared about the heroic death of M. Thiers. The rabble took possession of Paris. Henry the Fifth abolished the Status which was named after Macmahon. A few proposed the Duke of Aumale as regent. The Duke of Nemours was also compelled Henry the Fifth to Frohsdorf, where they took up their abode. The Count of Paris returned to his regiment. Count de Paris and Count Mahon had recourse to universal suffrage to ascertain the will of the people. The Republic received 5,700,000 votes; the Republic received 3,000,000, and the Orleanist monarchy received 500,000. The Empire has not been generally regretted. Those referring it to an Orleans King, and the mass of the Republicans being satisfied since the Empire is not in the form of the Republic. Machon went to Calais to receive Napoleon IV. The Empire, said the Emperor, is Thiers, is the Republic with order and without the rascals.

Who can be sure that such things will not take place? At any rate, it is well to know that some Frenchmen profess to expect them.

THE veteran political economist, HENRY CAREY BAIRD, who has just returned from a somewhat prolonged visit to England, expresses himself satisfied that there are a vast number of implements, appliances and products of our diversified industries which are infinitely superior, in proportion to their prices, to anything which the English make for the same uses; and further, that in the very home of our old industrial rival there is to-day a vast market, which invites us to take possession of it, and which can be taken and held by means of a sufficient concentration of capital, a knowledge of English trade, and vigorous and judicious advertising. He is of opinion that by entering this field, not only may we make large sales for English consumption, but, once fairly established upon the spot, quantities can be sold for export to the various nooks and corners of the world with which Great Britain trades, and which cannot be shipped from here for a want of the shipping and trade facilities which are alone possessed by that country. He holds that the time has fully arrived for American hardware, edge tools, stoves, &c., &c., to be largely sold in the markets of Great Britain for home consumption and for export, and he suggests that ten, fifteen or even twenty of our most extensive and wealthy manufacturers of such articles, in conjunction with Englishmen of capital who understand the trade, should establish in England a company of, say half a million of dollars, or more capital, under the English limited liability laws, which are extremely liberal in their provisions, and if the company should enter upon the sale of a full line of American goods of these descriptions. With judicious management, he affirms, a business of many hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum may be built up in the course of a very few years. In stoves alone an immense business may, in the immediate future, be done, the high price of coal rendering economy in its use at once necessary, and requiring the substitution of stoves for the open grates, long so popular in England. The high reputation of Mr. BAIRD as a shrewd observer, and a profound political thinker, entitle his suggestions on this, as on other subjects, to great respect. Our manufacturers would do well to examine the matter for themselves.

A NEW YORK paper gives some interesting details concerning the new English method of manufacturing illuminating gas by superheated steam, which is subsequently decomposed by passing it through a retort and thence through petroleum. By this simple and economical process, it seems, a bright gas is produced, at a saving of from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. according to the price of coal. With three tons of coke, and one hundred and ninety-eight gallons of petroleum spirit, one hundred and sixty-five thousand cubic feet of gas can be produced, with an illuminating power equal to about eighteen sperm candles, according to the photometer, at a cost, including everything—wages, waste, fuel, and wear and tear—of £13 15s 10d. This is at the rate of about 1s 8d, or a little over forty cents, per one thousand feet. Compared with the extortionate charges of the gas monopolies here, this is a decided interest. The Company has contracted to light the city of Chichester for a year. In describing the arrangements a correspondent says:

"It is necessary to use about half the volume of coal gas, not because the water gas will not burn, but because it is necessary to have coke as the cheapest fuel, and the cheapest way to make coke is to make gas out of coal. But any coal which is coal gas coke will do, and a good enough coke for making coke for this purpose. Any slack or small coal will do. The gas is taken out of the retorts in the ordinary manner, while the residue is available for heating the boiler which gives the steam, and the retorts, which, according to the new system, are much smaller, and